

A LIVE-WIRE NEWSPAPER --- WITHOUT DOUBT THE BRIGHTEST AND BEST APPEARING COUNTRY WEEKLY PUBLISHED IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

WIRELESS TO
WELD EMPIRE
INTERESTS

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 24.—Speaking before the imperial conference in London on the subject of imperial communications, W. M. Hughes, the Australian prime minister, pointed out that the vital need of the British Empire today was closer communication between each dominion and Great Britain; also among the dominions themselves, for political, strategic and commercial reasons. Those present at the conference had met, he said, to discuss the foundations upon which the foreign policy of the Empire was to be built, and to devise means that would give an opportunity for the dominions overseas to apply such ideas to the solution of definite questions as they might arise, questions which were formerly decided by Great Britain alone.

Under existing conditions, Mr. Hughes stated, the share of the dominions in determining foreign policy could not be substantial, though their status under the League of Nations and their liability to be involved in war arising out of foreign policy made it imperative that their voice should be heard. Conferences between the prime ministers of Great Britain and the dominions ought, he believed, to be regular and frequent, but at present that was not possible. The imperial conference or cabinet was the only practical machinery now existing, and it was not found sufficient for efficient participation by the dominions. As a further step it had been proposed that an imperial cabinet or council be constituted, consisting of a minister to each of the dominions, who would reside in England and possess authority to speak for his country.

Premier's Power Limited

Apart from general objections, the speaker said, even the prime ministers of the dominions could not speak authoritatively on matters concerning their country. They could assent to or dissent from any decision of the cabinet, but, in the case of Australia at least the same had to be submitted to the dominion parliament for ratification or rejection. Dominion parliaments would not agree to surrender their rights of self-government. Binding decisions could only be made by the cabinets, and in most cases by the parliaments, and on definite questions of foreign or imperial policy no such decision was possible unless the questions to be considered could be presented to the dominions immediately after they arose.

Mr. Hughes predicted that the day was not far distant when the prime ministers of the various dominions would be in wireless telephonic communication with each other. In his opinion that was the only way in which the dominions could really participate in Empire affairs. The steamship service was slower today than it was 25 years ago. Twelve and one-half to 14 knots an hour, for inter-imperial steamship communication, Mr. Hughes considered a standing reflection upon imperial common sense and a menace to imperial interests. Though it might not pay the companies to increase their speed, it would not pay the Empire to be satisfied with the service as it stood. The six weeks' journey to Australia could be reduced to four. With a relay aeroplane service it could be further reduced to 10 days.

Potency of Public Opinion

The most potent factor in the world today, the Australian prime minister said, was public opinion, and the opinion of the people upon any question was largely dependent upon the facts placed before them in the press and other ways. Nothing struck a visitor to England from the dominions more than the meagre information about his own country appearing in the columns of the British press. The converse was likewise none the less true. Meanwhile each day there went out from America to the East, radiating in every direction, not only American news but American concepts of world news. The Chinese nation, for example, seized all the facts which it could, and so formed its opinion of the British Empire. America had no interest in China greater than those of Great Britain, yet America did this and the British Empire did nothing.

The cause of this state of things was said to be largely due to the high cable rates and the British apathy to ward using wireless telegraphy. A column of news, Mr. Hughes was recently informed, had been sent from America to a Canadian paper for \$19 to \$20. America poured out news, not at 7½d. a word, as was the case from England, but probably at one-twentieth of the price.

Backwardness of Empire

To illustrate how backward the British Empire is in wireless development, Mr. Hughes recalled what other countries are doing. Before the war Germany, he said, had practically surrounded the world with a chain of wireless stations, in Germany, Africa, the Near East, and the Pacific Ocean. Today Germany had two direct wireless services with America and a third was being arranged. France had two great stations capable of communi-

cating with all parts of the world. Mr. Hughes stated that he had himself heard the Lyons station when at Penant Hills, Australia, and the message was so clear and distinct that it could be carried along 500 miles of telephone and still be heard.

America, Mr. Hughes stated, was at present conducting a wireless service in the United Kingdom, France, Japan and Germany, and arrangements were being made for duplicating the other existing services by a large wireless station communicating simultaneously with five different countries. Italy and Switzerland had also made advance in wireless work and, according to recent statements in the press, Russia was building the most powerful wireless station in the world. The United Kingdom had two long wireless stations, one conducting commercial services with the United States and the other with Canada.

Poor Dominion Facilities

South Africa, Mr. Hughes pointed out, had only two stations of small range. Australia had a number of low-power stations capable of communicating with commercial ships a few hundred miles distant. New Zealand had no better service than Australia. India had a few internal coastal stations, but nothing modern. The crown colonies had very little, and Canada was the only dominion having wireless communication with the United Kingdom. Mr. Hughes said he had come to the conclusion that the only hope of getting anything done was the employment of some other factor in the post office. In conclusion he proposed that a small conference committee should be asked to consider the subject of improved communication and to bring up recommendations of a definite character, which could then be discussed.

Sir Thomas Smart of South Africa in his speech on communications referred at greater length to the condition of the press of Great Britain. It was, he said, not only papers that might be expected to cater for news of a sensational character, but leading dailies that had filled their front columns during the previous two or three weeks with reports of a nauseating character. That was all very detrimental. London was poorly served with news of the dominions, and Sir Thomas was looking for means whereby newspapers could be persuaded to adopt a policy of an educational character. Even if one newspaper only did so, he believed, there were sufficient among the reading public to support it to a large extent and to give it circulation.

Press Opinion Solicited

Winston Churchill announced that he had recently received a powerful and representative deputation of all the press of the country on the subject Mr. Hughes had raised. The rates of the cable service, the long delays in getting wireless communications into existence hampered the whole transmission of news from the mother country to the dominions. The American press, with its 100,000,000 readers, was able to pay for the collection of its news by its internal circulation, and hence it could afford to throw down the news in other English-speaking countries.

The question was not merely one of news, but of the atmosphere created. It was important that the different parts of the British Empire should tell their own stories to each other. Mr. Churchill said he hoped to see a short conference between the dominion prime ministers and representatives of the British press.

Change In British
Political Parties

LONDON, England, Aug. 24.—Since Lord Robert and Lord Hugh Cecil crossed the floor of the House of Commons and went into opposition to the present government, speculation has been rife as to their political future. Hence special interest attached to an address given by Lord Robert to the University of London Union Society on the "Future Relations of Political Parties."

Lord Robert Cecil said the political world was in a state of chaos. He believed that no government, within his recollection had achieved so wide and profound a distrust throughout the country as the present government. Unless a coalition was formed for some definite purpose, to carry forward some great idea, it might degenerate into a sordid opportunism or the self-seeking of office-holders.

MR. BALFOUR
ON LEAGUE
OF NATIONS

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 25.—There is considered to be no greater authority on the League of Nations—no one with greater belief in its future, or greater intellectual force in advocating it as a human institution—than Arthur J. Balfour. It is, therefore, not surprising that the speech he delivered at the imperial conference so deeply impressed the dominion premiers that they pressed for its publication.

Mr. Balfour commenced his speech with a restatement of his own faith in the league as a necessity of the time, while regretting that his fears as to the difficulty of its working in practice had been confirmed. By implication he blamed the framers of the covenant for lack of prescience in assuming that the terms of the Treaty of Versailles as to new frontiers and the redistribution of territories would be promptly carried out, leaving to the League of Nations the relatively simple duty of maintaining rights clearly established. Then sufficient consideration was not given to the problem of dealing with semi-civilized peoples in territories not under mandate.

Great Nations Absent

More serious than either of these, however, Mr. Balfour considered, was the absence from the League of three of the greatest nations in the world, two of them, the United States and Russia, probably for some time. The third, Germany, he hoped, would soon become a member. Another difficulty in the working of the League, the manning of the council and assembly was not likely to be overcome for the present. In the first place many of the constituent states were greatly placed representative statesmen, such as prime ministers and foreign secretaries, could seldom attend the meetings.

Financial difficulties were a source of anxiety, and the attempt made in 1920 to obtain funds by voluntary subscription from members of the League to deal with the distress in Poland and the East of Europe generally, was on the whole, a failure. Mr. Balfour laid the responsibility at the door of the parliamentary system which, he said, rendered the expenditure of the League an easy subject of attack, and stated that if this frame of mind were permitted to continue to influence policy indefinitely the League would inevitably perish.

League's Record

On the record of its achievement since it came into existence in January, 1920, Mr. Balfour had much to say that was profoundly interesting. It has had to create its machinery, to organize its methods, and to devise means for pursuing what, without a doubt, a new adventure in the history of mankind. Its 18 months' work was sufficient, in his opinion, to show to any impartial observer how valuable the League of Nations could be. There were many things which the League of Nations had shown that it could do, which diplomacy, however good, could scarcely attempt, and which it certainly could not attempt with success.

Mr. Balfour instanced abuses which had to be stopped, such as the traffic in opium, illegitimate traffic in arms, traffic in women and children. There had been attempts to deal with

one class was not a sound institution. Of course the workers should be adequately represented in Parliament, but political parties should stand for opinion and policies, not classes.

As to coalitions, he had no objection to them as such, but a real political combination must rest on some common agreement, a real definite plan or program. He could not find out what the political theory or policy of the present government was. He believed that no government, within his recollection had achieved so wide and profound a distrust throughout the country as the present government. Unless a coalition was formed for some definite purpose, to carry forward some great idea, it might degenerate into a sordid opportunism or the self-seeking of office-holders.

Present Differences

What were the real political differences between British people at the present time? When Mr. Lloyd George and Mr. Winston Churchill said that the nation was mainly divided into Bolshevik and anti-Bolshevik, they were talking nonsense. The attempt to divide the country politically into rich and poor, or make any other class division, was most unwise and unsound. Today there were at least four burning questions—economy, industry, Ireland, foreign affairs—and there were certainly two ways of dealing with them. All were agreed that money must be saved, but while some people said the fighting services must be maintained at their present level, others held that national safety could be secured by other means—the League of Nations, for example. In industry, some would settle disputes by force, others would give wage earners a definite share in the proceeds and management of commercial

all these before the League came into existence. They had, however, not always been satisfactory, and sometimes they had been wholly ineffective. A far greater measure of success, he thought, would attend the organized effort of the nations acting through the League organism than by any machinery which diplomacy could possibly set up.

Objects to Promote

When he turned to objects which it was desirable to promote, Mr. Balfour was equally encouraging. For instance, the International Court of Justice was now in course of formation and the important conference which met at Barcelona to consider the question of international transit by railways, rivers and other waterways, was under the auspices of the League. There was also, he pointed out, the greater and more pressing subject, the economic condition of Europe and of the world, with which the financial conference assembled by the League last year endeavored to deal.

Mr. Balfour described in a general way another form of the League's work, which was thrown upon it by the Treaty of Versailles, namely, the government of the Free City of Danzig, of the Valley of the Saar, and the survey of the mandatory system. On the value of this last Mr. Balfour declined to give an opinion, pointing out that it represented the deliberate policy of the allied and associated powers on dealing with former enemy territories outside Europe. On the efforts of the League to promote peace he was more definite.

Hostilities Prevented

First of these he instanced the problems of the Jewish inhabitants of Austrian-Poland who had taken refuge in Vienna during the war, a problem which was solved to the satisfaction of the exiles and of the Austrian government. The Council of the League was now endeavoring to settle the group of problems arising out of the relations between Poland and Lithuania. By its intervention hostilities between the two countries were stopped, and a scheme defining their future relations was at the present moment being discussed at Brussels under the guidance of Mr. Hyndman. Furthermore, the value of the League was never more clearly shown than by the happy settlement of the complicated question of the Ahland Islands, involving the interests of Sweden and Finland.

In conclusion Mr. Balfour said that if the League was now to be dissolved, a new peace treaty would have to be framed and new machinery devised for carrying out the duties which the League was intrusted. To British critics he pointed out that the continental policy for centuries had ever been to preserve peace and to prevent the domination by any one power over its weaker neighbors. These aims, he explained, were not always compatible, as in 1914, when the first had to give way to the second. But if the League of Nations were to reach its full stature supported by the great moral forces of the world, peace and national independence would be secured without resort to arms.

Few calamities, Mr. Balfour, believed, would be greater than the abandonment of this noble experiment to which Great Britain had set her hand. Should that calamity occur it was not, he said, in the lifetime of this generation that a serious effort would again be made to substitute the rule of justice in international affairs for that of force, the horrors of five years of war would have been endured in vain.

enterprises. Similarly, in Ireland: a settlement could not be reached by force, only by agreement, and he unreservedly condemned reprisals. In foreign policy, there was the old system based on intense and exaggerated nationalism, and there were those like himself, who believed that we must live together, not by force, but by persuasion and agreement.

Speaking with deep feeling, Lord Robert said: "If you enter into offensive and defensive alliances, or even into a defensive alliance, and it is a central and cardinal feature of your policy to have that alliance for military purposes, so that you depend entirely upon your allies, the result is that the most unreasonable of the allies necessarily dictates the policy. If you are wise your appeal will be, not to your guns and battle ships, and aeroplanes, but to the general public opinion of the world, and if you so conduct your policy as to win the approval of that public opinion, you are really in a stronger position than you would be by attempting to have overwhelming material strength." No passage in a frequently applauded address, met with a greater demonstration of approval than this. The elimination of force, as a deciding factor, in national and international affairs is, in Lord Robert's view, the true line of progress.

Problem of Disarmament

Replying to questions, Lord Robert said he was in favor of a tripartite agreement between Britain, the United States and Japan, and the first step should be in regard to naval armaments. In the present state of the world, the leading nations could not be expected to disarm except by mutual agreement. In home affairs he said frankly he was not in favor of further nationalization—some experiments made in that direction were of doubtful success—or of a national levy for the reduction of the war debt. He was a free trader and believed in

WIRELESS'
SCOPE TO
BE WIDENED

LONDON, Eng., Aug. 24.—The question of wireless telephonic communication within the Empire formed a subject for discussion at the Imperial Cabinet and it is believed that the radius will before long be so increased that telephonic messages will be exchanged between all parts of the British Commonwealth, not excluding the remotest portions. In this connection and concerning more particularly wireless telegraphy, it is interesting to note that M. Marconi has just successfully carried out tests on his yacht Elettra, off the English coast, of a "filter" which, it is claimed, will neutralize the electrical trouble which results in such atmospheric disturbances as to interrupt the transmission of messages. Concerning his latest improvement, M. Marconi said: "It will bring Great Britain and the United States closer together, as messages will be sent so much more quickly. Not only will the delay caused by atmosphere be removed, but also the delay by repetition will be eliminated."

As it is stated that this useful "filter" is at once to be fitted to English long-distance stations, the news of the invention should be of practical interest to the experts of the Imperial Communications Committee, of which Winston Churchill has been appointed chairman. The All-Red, or All-British wireless chain project would appear to stand in much need of the driving force which Mr. Churchill can confidently be expected to provide; for it is more than 10 years since the brilliant title of "Imperial Wireless Chain" was first mentioned in connection with the scheme. Since then very little has been done toward making the project a practical proposition.

Idea Ten Years Old

The idea was launched a decade ago at the meeting of the Empire premiers, who passed a resolution stating that "the great importance of wireless telegraphy for social, commercial and defensive purposes renders it desirable that a chain of British state-owned wireless stations should be established within the Empire." It was intended, originally, to begin with six stations, to be situated at Cyprus, Aden, Bombay, the Straits Settlements, England, and Western Australia, with an extension to New Zealand. Later, in 1919-20, the Imperial Wireless Telegraph Committee reported in favor of a scheme which could connect England with Egypt, India with Singapore and Hong Kong, and Singapore with Australia. The great station at Landfill is now practically finished, and but for the recent coal strike would already have been working.

France was quick to seize the possibilities afforded by the new means of communication, and with her high power station at Bordeaux is becoming the clearing house for news for the United States, Italy, Spain, Southern Europe and the Mediterranean now send news to France for wireless transmission to America. France has also taken a long lead from Britain in the construction of a world wireless chain for linking up her colonial possessions.

Interrupted by War

These two countries started level in the initiation of "imperial" chains and the war interrupted both schemes, but France commenced the Intercolonial chain, the details of which may be summarized as follows: Bordeaux will be in touch with Saigon, direct 10,000 kilometers, and via Djibouti (6000 kilometers from Bordeaux) across the Indian Ocean to India (Pondicherry), which is 4000 kilometers, and thence to Saigon (2900 kilometers). Then there is a direct communication to Madagascar from Bordeaux, which is 9000 kilometers, and also by way of Bamako, West Africa, and Brazzaville in the French Congo. Bordeaux can also communicate with Martinique in the West Indies via Dakar in the Atlantic. All the French colonial possessions will be brought within the orbit of the scheme.

It is now about a year ago since construction was begun on the stations at Salda, in North Africa; Bamako, in West Africa; Brazzaville in the French Congo; Tananarive in

proportional representation. Several questions were directed to Lord Robert with the view of ascertaining his probable political future. Seeing that the views he had expressed commended themselves to large numbers, probably the majority of the electors, though they bore different political labels, would he, he was asked, be willing to lead a new party to give effect to them? "Before you can lead a new party a party must exist, and it must have an organization and machinery," was Lord Robert's reply. Further pressed as to whether he held out hope of a judicious combination of Independent Conservatives, Independent Liberals, and certain leaders of the Labor party, he cautiously answered: "I think we must leave that to develop in its own way."

Madagascar, and Saigon in Indo-China. The latter station will be the junction for messages to Japan, India, China, the Philippines and the Pacific. In three years this vast French "imperial" chain will have been completed, and it is said that France does not count the cost where national defense and the interests of her colonies are concerned. She is, therefore, paying a heavy annual subsidy toward the intercolonial wireless services, and it is stated by those in a position to test their knowledge that France fully intends to capture the world wireless service.

American Soldiers Started Work

The history of the great station at Bordeaux, though brief, is interesting. The total cost of erection was 60,000,000 francs, and it was begun by the American expeditionary force and taken over by the French. It is at the moment the most powerful wireless station in the world.

One of the reasons which has actuated the French government in going ahead so energetically with its wireless scheme is the inadequate manner in which she is served by cables, where as the British Empire is much better provided in this respect. Britain's wireless position as compared with that of the French is far from satisfactory. The so-called "imperial chain" will have for its first link stations at Landfill and Cairo, but even these are not finished. Then, in spite of the effluence of ten years from the date of the initiation of the scheme, the imperial cabinet has ended the "chain" in its infancy, but it was hoped that before the dominions' Britain a definite scheme would have been approved, and that the work in prime ministers left the shores of all those parts of the Empire involved would be started without further delay.

Winston Churchill has frequently been accused of too precipitate action in divers directions, and the very force of his character has carried others with him not always to a successful consummation. Now, however, as the chairman of the Imperial Communications Committee, he has a unique opportunity of rendering to his own country and to the Empire generally a very great service by forging the links of the great Imperial wireless chain by which the empire will still more closely be bound, not by iron chains, but by the nebulous medium of the atmosphere itself.

KING PETER

The death of King Peter of Serbia calls to mind the epoch-making days of 1914 when Serbia, by rejecting the Austrian demands, precipitated a struggle that was to encircle the globe. Although more than seventy years of age at that time, Peter renounced his temporary abnegation, again placed himself at the head of the government and remained with his armies until their complete annihilation forced him to exile.

Through all the dark days that followed his confidence in the outcome of the allied cause and the restoration of his nation and his government were unshaken. It was a kindly destiny that permitted him to live to see the allied cause triumph and to return to his own country freed from the bondage of Austria.

The grave on Serbian soil which he coveted for himself is to be his. The great future that he coveted for his people appears now to be remote. The ravages of the war have retarded their progress and placed almost insuperable barriers in their way. But the courage and the determination that characterized the old king in the dark days of the war if instilled in the population, may still bring to fruition the hopes and aspirations that were not his to realize.

WAS THIS ONE THERE?

It has been whispered that some writers in European Travel Notes have never been in Europe. However absurd this may be, one gentleman certainly described Princess Street, Edinburgh, as a most picturesque street, "with the grim historic pile of Holyrood Palace towering above the rock ravine on one side." Of course anyone may make a slip and call Edinburgh Castle Holyrood Palace, but certainly none will accuse this writer of not knowing a little history because in his description of the palace he tells how the memory of Mary Queen of Scots "is still kept green by the Jacobin Society." This shows that he has been reading about Bonnie Prince Charlie and the French Revolution. But it was always thought that Robespierre was the hero of the Jacobins. However, this recounter does not stop here. He goes on to talk about "crawling on one's hands and knees for half an hour or so and using an electric torch on a wax taper" hunting for "a dark stain" on the floor. Now, every visitor to Holyrood knows that this historic spot has been for years marked by a brass plate. This spot, the writer explains, marks where Darnley was assassinated. But what about poor Riccio?

Russia has eased up on its prohibition laws to permit of the sale of wine with a 14 per cent. alcoholic content—and to people who have a Bolshevik katzenjammer, that seems like almost no kick at all.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., says that his father's estate has never reached \$1,000,000,000. It would seem that he has been unjustifiably figuring as a rich man.

SWEDEN IN-
TERESTED IN
CAN. WHEAT

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 23.—Prof. Helge Nelson of the University of Lund, Sweden, is touring Canada for the double purpose of studying the government's colonization systems and to attempt to form a reply to the momentous question which he said is agitating the economic scientists of Europe at present: "How much longer will Canada continue to be a wheat exporting country?"

On this subject Prof. Nelson said when interviewed during his stay in Winnipeg that an answer to the problem was anxiously awaited by his government. Once Canada ceases to produce enough wheat to supply the needs of Sweden in addition to her own, the latter country will be threatened with a food shortage and will be forced to raise more wheat on her own land. That, he said, will bring about an economic transformation.

"Such countries as my own are vitally interested in Canada's resources," Lund's professor of geography said. "Even though you feed us with your wheat, you compete with us with your lumber. Yours is a vast country; ours is a small one. You have vast forest resources; ours are limited. Yet we can compete, and compete successfully with you, I might add, because you waste your resources where we conserve ours in every detail; because you have to transport to waterhead by rail where we have numerous rivers running down to the sea. These may be our advantages and we have to utilize them to the fullest extent to compete with you."

Europe Dependent for Wheat

"We cannot, however, compete with you as to wheat. All Europe has to have yours or someone else's wheat. How long will you continue to ship to us? To be a mixed farming country you will have to have enough people to consume your own wheat. This vital economic problem, which I can assure you is greatly agitating the minds of Europe's scientists, needs to have the facts fully determined before offsets can be planned. How long will your land continue in its virgin fertility? How long will it take you to bring in that population which will of itself consume your product? What area still remains untillied? And perhaps, above all, what true bearing will the opening of the Peace River country have upon the future output of your wheat?"

Speaking of colonization, Professor Nelson declared that the Swedish government was making serious attempts to avert the national loss which would be caused by the emigration of its peoples to other lands. It is, therefore, constructing a 600-mile railway to its unoccupied lands, which lie to the north of Sweden. This line runs from the rich central and southern parts of Sweden almost due north and half way between the Norwegian frontier and the Baltic sea, until it terminates at the Kiruna area Iron Mountain.

"That mammoth formation of 1,000,000,000 tons of the finest iron of the world," the professor said, "ships annually from Sweden 4,500,000 tons. The country is heavily timbered, the forests being government property. It is also thickly interspersed with tracts of fine land, upon which it is proposed to settle Swedish home-seekers."

Effective Methods of Settlement

In the course of his tour through the eastern part of Canada, Professor Nelson noticed that there was a difference between the lands in northern Ontario and northern Quebec. In Ontario the colonization by returned soldiers has failed, while in Quebec, in a similar country, more than 14,000 settlers have entered the country within the past eight years and prospered. The Ontario government did everything that it could to make its scheme successful, but it failed because the colonizers did not take advantage of their opportunities. The Quebec government built a railway and granted homesteaders 100 acres each, thus filling up its fertile north with its own people.

"I would like to say," the visitor added, "that the French-Canadian people and their government's method of settling them are the most effective means of settlement I have found in this country or the United States. I have learned that it was wise, when you are settling your own people by colonies, to avoid isolation and to afford co-operation, and I have observed the wisdom of giving the head of a family 100 acres instead of 30, as we do in Sweden; because by so doing you obviate the necessity for the migration of the second generation by enabling it to settle upon half the original grants."

One reads in the papers that a professional magician who has gone bankrupt. He can't have been a very good magician—most of them are able to pluck half-dollars out of the air or take them from the ears of perfect strangers.

The latest inventor and promoter of a "perpetual motion" machine got \$25,000 out of his dupes. Perpetual motion always works, till some cruel policeman stops it.

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Fortunes Left By Stage Favorites

It seems safe to say that Caruso left a larger fortune than any other great singer or musician. It has been estimated at about a million and a half dollars, but since Caruso is supposed to have lived at the rate of one hundred thousand dollars a year for many years past, it is probably within the mark to say that his voice earned him three million dollars, and, because of the phonograph records, it will continue for many years to provide money for his estate. It is not often that the great artist is a great saver or a wise investor. As a rule he is so occupied with his art that he knows little about financial affairs except to be greedy. He has to depend on others for advice in the handling of his money, and frequently it is frittered away in foolish speculations. If the artist is a woman she is likely enough to take some wasterl as a husband, and in this way ensure the dissipating of her savings.

Patti's Fortune

Patti made a huge fortune through her voice, but when she died her estate, instead of running into the millions, fell short of half a million dollars. Fifty years' singing enabled Patti to accumulate a tremendous sum of money, and in her 1881 farewell to the United States she is said to have \$162,000 in San Francisco alone. But her later farewells were not so successful. When she sang in 1904 the people declined to turn out so rapturously as they had been doing for more than a generation. The castle she acquired in Wales probably consumed her savings at an enormous rate. Jenny Lind did not earn so much money as Patti, but she left a larger estate, though she was not as greedy. Patti used to sit in her dressing room before a performance with one slipper on and one off, waiting for the manager to come up from the box-office

with the real coin before she would sing a note. She was not a pleasant person to do business with, this little lady with the glorious voice.

Melba and Nordica

Melba, another noble singer, who has had a long period of success on the stage, has now retired and is reckoned one of the rich women of Australia. Occasionally she takes a pupil, not from necessity, but from pleasure, while Lilli Lehmann teaches only when she finds a voice which rouses her enthusiasm.

Nordica, a fine artist and a charming woman, ought to have left a great fortune, but litigation has yet failed to reveal what became of it or even what became of her famous pearls. Nordica, like Caruso, was warned by her first teacher that she had no future as a singer and was urged to adopt any other profession. Caruso's first master was probably a shrewd knave for, while he predicted that in three years Caruso would not have a voice at all, he tied up the singer to a contract by which he secured for himself a lion's share of his earnings for a long period of years.

Rich and Poor

Tamagno, the Italian, left a large estate, though not as much as had been expected by those who knew his frugal habits. Tagliapietra, once a great favorite in New York, left hardly any estate. Del Puente, the baritone, saved his money and left his fortune comfortably off. Marie Roze, famous for her beauty as well as for her voice, died poor. Campanini made a lot of money with his voice, but when it failed him he invested his savings as an impresario and lost everything. Annie Louise Carey had never the opportunity to earn such fees as Lind or Patti, but she saved her money, and when she died she left a handsome fortune. She had also taken the precaution to become the wife of a wealthy man, who wisely advised her throughout her professional career. Josef Hofmann is popularly credited with having earned and

saved more than any of his fellows, with the exception of Caruso.

Great Earners

Paderewski probably earned more money, but Paderewski is a patriot first and a pianist afterward. The great bulk of his money has been sunk in Poland, and probably he will not see much of it. Paderewski is by no means a poor man, and though he plays more he continues to live comfortably in California. Heifetz's violin is credited with earning nearly a million dollars for himself and his managers, and will earn much more. Rachmaninoff, who was robbed of his fortune by the Bolsheviks, is now in the United States earning another one. It is estimated that in one year he received \$200,000, which included royalties on his pieces, as well as fees for his performances. Auer also lost a fortune in Russia and is building up another one by teaching. He will have little difficulty in doing it, while as regards Rachmaninoff, if he continues to be as successful for the next few years as he was last season, he must accumulate as much wealth as Caruso.

The Housework "Train"

(By Mrs. Christine Frederick, the distinguished authority on household efficiency.)

If the engineers of the transcontinental train did not have their route mapped clearly before them they would undoubtedly be discouraged and probably not want to attempt their 5000-mile trip. But their trip has been planned in advance, so that they know at what time they must reach every station along the way, where their water and coal stations are, when they have time off, etc.

The work of the household is not different from that of the engineer with a responsible job before him. Meals must be served at definite time, children sent off to school, orders given. And just as the engineer must have a definite time off for rest, so the housekeeper must have a short period to herself each day for rest and recreation.

First, the track or route of the daily housework must be well planned. What are the same steps that must be made every day? Are they not meals, washing dishes, making beds, brushing up rooms? Yes, when we analyze if we do the same tasks day after day. Why, then, cannot the time of doing these tasks be made definite and regular?

One of the chief reasons for poorly done housework is lack of system or order. Perhaps the beds are done one day before the morning dishes are washed, while the next day they are left until late in the afternoon, in order that some piece of work may be finished.

Now, a schedule of work will differ in various homes because of the number in the family, the size and construction of the house, the hours at which meals are served, and other factors. But it is quite easy for any woman to work out her own preferred route of housework—the schedule that best suits her own family and her particular way of working.

Any schedule of work should cover both the time and the order of work, and of the two the order is the more important. To make up a schedule, sit down with a pencil and paper and make a list of everything you must do on a certain day. This should include, besides the general work, even the small tasks of lamp-filling, garbage emptying, marketing preparing the laundry or whatever must be done on that day.

Next arrange these tasks in an order which seems most convenient to you. Shall the beds be done before the dishes are washed? This can be determined only by yourself.

Once the schedule is written down, try it out in practice and see why it is good or otherwise. Perhaps you will find that it is a better plan in your small family to leave the dishes from breakfast and then do them with the luncheon dishes, and after breakfast proceed to do the beds and cleaning up. Or you may find some other method that is practically suitable to your own home. Notice where you waste steps, whether you have to go up and down unnecessarily, or what would make the work easier.

In working out a schedule you can quite easily "time yourself" at work and see approximately how long it takes to make the beds, wash the dishes, or any other piece of work which is repeated daily. You will be surprised to find how long some work may take and how short a time the other tasks consume.

By this switching and timing yourself you can find how you can do the work in still less time and with still less effort. This time study, as it is called, will then help you to still more carefully work out a schedule.

Here is a rough general outline for a week's work in the average home:

MONDAY—Brush up rooms; sort, mend and soak laundry; cook for Monday and Tuesday.

TUESDAY—Wash in morning; part of ironing in afternoon.

WEDNESDAY—Finish ironing; brush up house; clean silver or brass, etc.

THURSDAY—Clean bedrooms, bath and hall; clean windows alternate weeks.

FRIDAY—Clean living room, dining room, kitchen closets, refrigerator, etc.

SATURDAY—Special baking, mopping of kitchen and porch.

This is simply a bare outline, and it should include the days on which marketing is done, the time for mending, other special cooking and, above all, the hours of rest for the housekeeper.

A schedule does not mean a treadmill of work, as some think. But it means knowing what you are going to do, doing it, and then stopping to

rest. There should be a rest period in every schedule—a couple of hours in the afternoon or in the morning or both. This may not be a time for doing nothing, but one of complete change from the usual cooking and cleaning.

Many women complain that housework is fatiguing; yet it is often found that the reason for this fatigue is not in the actual work, but in the lack of plan about the work.

Meals should be planned ahead and the necessary supplies written down and ordered in advance. Many women spend far too much time marketing.

The plan of making out the meals for a day or two in advance and hanging this schedule in the kitchen is most helpful. Another good method is to do much of the preparing for the evening meal in the forenoon, while the worker is in her house dress.

Another point that may well be carefully planned is the cleaning on special days. The order in which the rooms are cleaned is important. Often by beginning work in a certain room, paint, etc., have to be dragged needlessly through several other rooms, whereas if the work had been plotted from a different direction it could have succeeded straight through and the tools handled only once. House construction is important here, but still very much effort and time can be saved by carefully planning the work of cleaning day.

Sewing is another task that should have a definite time assigned, so that it is not permitted to accumulate until it becomes appalling.

The idea of scheduled work is to do a proportionate amount every day, so that no one day shall be too crowded and too hurried. Each task can have its definite time; each day its hour of rest. Scheduled work means simpler work; work with less nerves, so that the housekeeper has more time to devote to the broader needs of her family and outside neighborhood service.

The Rhyming Optimist

"MY HOME TOWN."

By Aline Michaelis

I have been in many cities famed in the talk themselves. For the first few innings they did rattle-dazzle their opponents. They held them scoreless, not by good ball, but by bad language. Then the quiet team pulled themselves together and played, and what they did to those jaw-musicians was a shame. They piled up such a score that it wasn't fit for publication. It was modified to let the losers down easy.

This is a parable of life. In every sphere of work and competition there is a type of man who goes in with a shout. He proclaims himself from the housetops. He flaunts his banners in public places. He lifts himself up to the skies like those old-time balloons which were filled with hot air. He despises and derides the quiet men who are saying little but are delivering the goods.

For a time it works and people are deceived thereby. But after a while they awake and find what a fraud he is and what guys they have been to be fooled by him.

We have known a politician to be fool a province for years by nothing but shoutings, froth and fury. But when that province awoke it buried that politician so deep under the votes cast for his quiet opponent that no one has been able to dig him up since. He couldn't get elected for a pound-keeper in that province today.

We have seen a preacher come to town and use up so much wind that all the rest in the town were left without a breath in their sails. Even the faithful wondered why the other persons could not corner some of his get-up-and-get. Within two years he had run on a shoal, a total wreck; while the quiet men were sailing steadily along.

We have seen a kaiser bamboozle the world by his vapors. Now he is cutting saplings in a Dutch grove.

Don't think that because a man is quiet and does not advertise himself, that he has no ability. He may have more brains to the square inch than there is to the square foot in the fellow who is hollering his head off. Don't think because a church is modest in its ways that it is accomplishing nothing. It may be doing more good in a day than is done in a week by the one who can hear whooping three blocks away. Don't think because a type of religion is undemonstrative that it has not the power of God's Spirit. The Spirit of God is manifested by men doing justly, loving mercy and walking humbly, rather than by raising the roof.

God's ways are quiet ways. Stupid men often miss them just because they are so quiet. The Jews did not recognize their Lord when He came because He came so quietly. When He was born at Bethlehem none but a few shepherds knew that anything remarkable had come to pass. There were none of the outward tokens of royalty to mark the birth of the Son of David. There were no guards, no

Everyday Religion

(By Dr. Thurlow Fraser.)

THE QUIET WAYS OF GOD

Two ball teams were playing in a series. One had so far been victorious in every game. They were a quiet, gentlemanly lot, who played a gentleman's game, winning entirely by good play, and using none of the jaw music which is the prerogative of the fans on the bleachers who can't play. The other team were past masters at the art of abuse.

When these two met the second team put up all the rough stuff which is in the vocabulary of baseball. They

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Macleod War Memorial Committee Asks For Important Information

Below is a list made from such records as we have on hand of those who were killed in action and died of wounds in the Great War, 1914-18. As we are very anxious to get a complete and correct list as soon as possible in connection with the proposed war memorial, who anyone who knows of someone who should be included on this list or any name that is on the list and should not be there, please advise Mrs. Ray Baker, Macleod, secretary Joint War Memorial Committee.

We wish to have this memorial erected this year, and subscription lists will be started immediately to raise the necessary \$1000 needed to complete the fund, and we have no doubt but that the people of Macleod and district will be generous as far as lies in their power financially so that work may be started on this soon.

Macleod and District killed in action and died of wounds in Great War, 1914-1918:

Alcock, J.; Adderley, E. J.; Beach, O. M.; Barnes, R. B.; Brown, F. W.; Brownlee, H.; Campbell, D. J.; Campbell, Jack; Campbell, Wm.; Connolly, Wm.; Cuthbert, Geo.; Clark, Geo. E.; Davis, Chester (died); Dowson, T. H.; Diamond, E.; Evans, Harry; Edgar, Wm.; Evans, H. C.; Foster, J. C.; Ferguson, Walter (died); Gillan, Pat; Graham, Jas. (died); Grant, Alpine; Holder, J. G.; Hinks, S.; Hawthorne; Harris, Chas.; Harris, A. R.; Hewson, Wm. C.; Hewitt, Elwood; Hayman, A. T.; Higgins, Gerald; Jones, J. W.; Lewis, Albert; Mee, J. W.; Mountain Horse, A.; Macleod, Colin (M.C.); Macleod, Geo.; Maunsell, E. F. W.; Murray, Alex.; McLean, W. G.; McBride, Jas.; McComb, B.; Plant, H.; Ross, W. A.; Ryan, Blais; Robertson, P. (V.C.); Simpson, O. M.; Shield, J.; Shelton, E.; Seougan, A. E. G.; Alex (died); Sanderson, A. E. G.; Sutton, P. O.; Tangi, Tominauke; Trowell, R.; Tonkin, S. A.; Taylor, George; Thompson, J. B.; Wilson, G. H.; Watson, H. A. (died).

Added since publication of above list: Lewis, Frank; Renton, Sidney; Oliver, Ted; Blackstead, J.; Palazzo, Antonio; Farr, Chas.; Chapman, Willis.

Added June 18th: McDonald, Archie; Colton, Robert; Gautier, Nelson.

Note: This list will appear in the Macleod Times for several weeks and names will be added as information comes to hand.

A Newport woman says that \$5,000 a year is all a woman needs to be well dressed. Sure—even if the dress goods cost \$5,000 a yard.

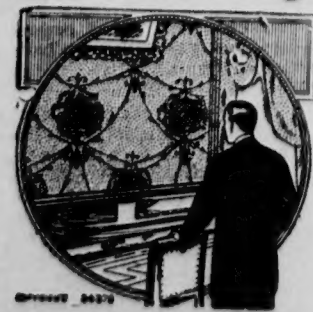
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Century And A Half Since Scott's Birth

One hundred and fifty years ago Walter Scott was born, and one hundred years ago "Kenilworth" appeared. It was the thirteenth of the Waverley series, and up to that time only a handful of people knew definitely that Scott was the author. The novels were published anonymously, and it was not until Scott had become involved in financial difficulties that he publicly acknowledged the work, though at that time the secret was generally known. It seems probable that Scott refrained from admitting his stories because in those days authorship was considered rather a disreputable profession, and Scott valued his position as country gentleman more greatly than he did his reputation as a writer, just as Browning used to prefer to be rated as a man about town rather than as a poet. To write poetry, of course, was considered more respectable than to write stories, and Scott was famous as a poet before he achieved fame as a novelist. It is related that he ceased writing poetry when Byron appeared, recognizing in him a master. This modest verdict has been confirmed by posterity, and it is through his novels rather than through his poems that Scott appeals to the present generation, and will continue to appeal to generations yet unborn.

The Unpromising Boy

It was with some pride that Scott wrote "According to the prejudices of my country, my birth was esteemed gentle, as I was connected, though remotely, with ancient families both by my father's and my mother's side." Despite his gentle birth, we fear that if the state had been operated on sound eugenic principles, as is sometimes advocated by people who urge that at least as much care should be taken in breeding the human race as in breeding domestic animals, Scott would not have been permitted to survive. He was the ninth of a family of whom six had died in early youth. His own head was misshapen, being peculiarly narrow and deep, the result of some congenital error of bone-making. He was also lame, owing to the arrested growth of one leg, and as a boy his health was uncertain. These deficiencies, however, were turned to good account, for he found solace in reading and steeping himself in the lore of the countryside.

Legends of the Border

The ballads and legends of the Scottish border fascinated him, and he sought the company of those who had treasured them. His mother was a very well of information, and the women around his grandfather's farm, old Dr. Blacklock, the blind poet, and a military veteran, were all saturated in the romance of the country and the youth steeped himself in their lore. It is said that in one of his periods of illness he dictated "The Bride of Lammermuir," and that when he read it later he was unable to find anything of his own workmanship. What he had written was exactly what had been told him in his boyhood by his mother. It was these treasures that made toilsome research unnecessary when he came to writing his historical novels. His remarkable memory enabled him to shirk the task, though sometimes his dependence on it led him into chronological slips, as Robert Louis Stevenson rather ungraciously

pointed out on one occasion.

Master of Historical Novel

In Scott's hand the historical novel reached heights never before or since attained, though there are some who contend that "The Cloister and the Hearth" surpasses Scott at his best. We note, however, that a tendency to disparage Scott, which existed some years ago, is now giving place to a tendency to place him among the very greatest novelists in our literature. Even the perverse George Bernard Shaw ranks him with Dickens as a creator of characters, and it must be admitted by the most carping that no other novelist was able to get into a novel such a background of scenery, because no one before him had studied nature so diligently.

A Great Human Being

But even those who do not willingly grant Scott a place with the kings of literature must admit that as a human being he was an ornament to literature. Scott was more than a great author. He was a great man. He was the soul of honor, and when a publishing house with which he was connected failed, through no fault of his own, Scott was not content to rest under the stigma of bankruptcy. He asked no consideration from his creditors, but turned in and, as the result of two years' writing, he reduced his indebtedness by nearly \$200,000. Indeed his death was hastened by overwork, which resulted from his determination to pay off this debt. His last words to Lockhart, his son-in-law and biographer, were, "I have but a minute. My dear, be a good man—be virtuous, be religious, be good. Nothing else will give you any comfort when you come to lie here." Well did he deserve Taine's tribute as the "Homer of modern citizen life."

For The Children

THE POOR LITTLE PRINCE

Part Five.

As little Prince Philip and his trusty dog Tingles walked boldly toward the castle no one recognized them. No one had ever seen Tingles before, for the magic dog had kept well within the castle wall, and the little prince was so disguised his own mother would not have known him.

What a gathering there was before the castle. The Grand Duke had made a strange proclamation that day and had posted it up on the castle gate. Now, the Grand Duke was a very haughty, vain and greedy man, so you will not be surprised that he was not satisfied with being merely ruler of the kingdom. The fortunes of the kingdom were not enough for him, so he was seeking more. This was what the proclamation was about.

"To whoever brings me the bag of gold guarded by the green-tailed, pink-headed dragon on top of the fiery mountain, will be granted whatever wish he desires," the little prince read on the gate.

"But whoever starts out and fails will be put in prison for life," it went on. "I am going to get the bag of gold the little Prince announced to Tingles."

Some big strong men standing by heard the little boy's remark.

"Ho, ho," they cried. "Here is a silly youth who is going risk his life. Ho, ho, ho!" and their sides shook with laughter.

"Never you mind," the little Prince spoke up boldly. "I am going in to tell the Grand Duke that I will go to the top of the fiery mountain and bring

back the bag of gold." "Silly boy, you will lose your life," said one old man, who stood close by. "But little Prince Philip could not be so easily discouraged. He rapped loudly on the castle gate, and as it swung open he marched in boldly, his faithful magic dog at his side."

To be continued.

Bobbie and His Pa

(By William F. Kirk.)

Pa had Ma & I out ottermobeling last nite & we went past a empty ottermobel wich had runned into something & was busted up.

Bobbie, sed Pa, you see that car. There is a grate lesson for you, Bobbie, sed Pa. Ponder well what I am about for to reemmark, Pa sed.

All rite, fire ahead, I sed. That car, Bobbie, sed Pa, was brite & hansum & nev not so vally long ago. It sailed forth in all its pride, like yure deer mother on Easter morning, sed Pa, wondering how many peepul was admiring it, sed Pa.

How silly, sed Ma. You know I never think about peepul admiring me. Please do not inter-rup me while I am dis-coursing to Bobbie, sed Pa. That car was like many mortils, Bobbie, sed Pa. It sailed out in all its pride & then all of a sudding, sed Pa, sumthing went Bluey, sed Pa.

Is bluey the saim as blue? I sed. Pritty neer, sed Ma. Wen you go Bluey you git blue. The moral of this here dis-coursing is I am dis-coursing as we are coursing along, sed Pa, is doant git gray wen you are yung & good looking, sed Pa. Sumthing may be waiting around the corner for you, sed Pa, & you will end up like that poor ottermobel, redly for the scrap heap or the wrecking crew, sed Pa.

You are not vally cheerfull this eve, sed Ma. Why all the gloom? That isent yure car that got busted, sed Ma. My hart akes for its owner jest the saim, sed Pa. I can see him setting at hoam in the gloaming, weeping oaver his car, while we are riding along in our good car & laffing merry, sed Pa. Such is life, sed Pa. Laff & the world laffs with you, git yure car busted & you weep all by yourself, sed Pa.

Forget it, sed Ma. Let us enjoy the scenery. Wimmen is moar colder than men in simpatising with the misfortunes of others, sed Pa. That is not true, sed Ma, but I aint going to have my ride spoiled becausa some man got his car busted. Maybe he was drinking moonshine at the time, sed Ma. Now forget it, sed Ma.

So Pa dident say any moar about the busted car, but I kep thinking about it all the time. I was sorry we had saw the car in the 1st place.

This is a funny wuld, wen we go out to have fun we see humbling that maiks us feel blue, like a car that has went Bluey or sumthing.

IN BRITTANY, IN BRITTANY

In Brittany, in Brittany
The summer-time is sweet
With robin's mellow litaney
And fields of waving wheat.

In Brittany, in Brittany
A simple tale is told
When, pattered with rain, the sunlit grain
O'erwhelms the land with gold.

—Arthur Guiterman.

A stainless steel has been invented in England. What a fine thing for a nation to make its swords of!

Red Cross Notes

At the annual meeting of the Alberta Medical Association recently held in Calgary, it was decided that 25 per cent of the usual fees will be charged in future in the treatment of cases which are supported by the Junior Red Cross organization. This decision was reached after the reading of a letter from the Alberta branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society by Dr. R. O'Callaghan of Calgary. The decision was unanimous.

The letter read by Dr. O'Callaghan set forth what the Junior Red Cross was doing in the Province. It pointed out that there are over 15,000 children enrolled in the society, each of whom has to earn his or her membership fee and any other money which goes to carry on their work. Their efforts, stated the letter, are entirely concentrated on helping sick and crippled children whose parents cannot afford to give them proper medical treatment. Every case is thoroughly investigated.

The medical men were told that over fifty children had already been treated in this way and some wonderful cures recorded. It was further explained that every cent of money which the children subscribed is spent on their patients—all the administration expenses are borne by the senior organization. In the past many of the doctors have been doing this work free of charge, some for half fees and some for full fees. It was thought better to set a rule as to what should be charged.

France Overpaid In Reparations

Instead of Being Entitled to Share of the First German Payment, French Find They Owe Allies Many Millions.

PARIS, France, Aug. 22.—The French government is especially concerned with the curious paradox resulting from the deliberations of the Finance Conference that, instead of France being entitled to a portion of the first 1,000,000,000 marks received from Germany for payment of the army of occupation, she actually owes 500,000,000 marks. Aristide Briand declines to accept this conclusion. The matter turns upon the definition of the word "restitution." It is held that the French possession of the coal mines of the Saar cannot be regarded as restitution in the special sense intended, but as a genuine payment which must be subtracted from the German liabilities.

The first charge on Germany is undoubtedly the army of occupation, and England claims she is entitled to 500,000,000 marks under this head. She has, it is true, received ships, but the Allies accepted that the price of the ships should only be counted as they were sold. France, on the contrary, is shown to have had in Saar coal 300,000,000 marks more than was due for her army.

Although the finance ministers accepted this reckoning, the Premier cannot agree to consider the Saar coal as sufficient payment for the cost of the occupation, and above all cannot accept the decision by which France would have to repay to the Allies considerable sums. It is indeed a surprising situation. The Finance Conference actually proposes to allow France to make a reimbursement to the Allies from November next year to November, 1925, on condition that

such sums bear interest at 5 per cent.

It is unlikely that this agreement will be ratified by the French government and a careful study of the texts of the various protocols is being made. In the meantime, astonishment is expressed at the profound difference of the treatment adopted for the establishment of the British accounts, which omit ships, and the French accounts, which include the Saar mines.

THE ORCHARD

Of the trees in life's orchard, the head and the chief
Was the one that men knew as the Tree of Belief;
It was sturdily rooted and fashioned with grace,
And it grew from the first at a marvelous pace,
And its shade spread afar, and the fruit it let fall
From its wide-reaching boughs was the sweetest of all.

But it put out fresh shoots with each season anew,
And its blossoms thicker and brighter of hue,
And its tangle of branches grew darker and deeper,
Embraced by the vine and entwined by the creeper,
Till the tree was a wattle of sucker and shoot,
With the leaves ever thicker—and smaller the fruit.

Then a giant came into the Orchard of Life,
With an axe and a hook and a saw and a knife;
And men cried out in shuddering terror to see
How he hacked and he hewed at their wonderful tree;
It was Science (they whispered), that murdering thief,
Who had come to demolish the Tree of Belief!

But he slashed it and cut it in spite of our cries,
Till at last through its branches we looked to the skies;
And we dimly perceived that this fell-law named Science
Perhaps after all was the wisest of giants—
For he's trimmed and he's pruned till we hope that at last
Our tree may bear fruit as it did in the past.

—Ted Robinson in Cleveland Plaindealer.

CANOE TRAILS

Broad is the track that the steamer takes
Over the open sea,
Wide are the ways of the windy lakes
Dear are the lakes to me,
And the sparkling sound is good,
Bright is the river, too;
But the stream that winds to the heart of the wood
Is the trail of the little canoe.

Up through the fields where cattle browse,
Up through the farms of rye,
Under the arching hemlock boughs,
Under the laughing sky,
Out through the maze where the muskrats hide,
Drawn like a silver clue,
Clear to the buttressed mountain-side
Goes the trail of the little canoe.

Clean blue flags in stately ranks
Stand where the shallows gleam;
Ferns grow thick on the mossy banks
Edging the deeper stream;
Tanagers flash in the vaulted leaves
Where, faintly shimmering - through,
A drowsy pattern the sunlight weaves
On the trail of the little canoe.

Dip of the paddle, gurgle and splash,
Quiet, and bird-note clear,
White of the birch, grey of the ash—
Balm of the heart is here!
Here where the boldest foot-paths cease,
Here where the best is true,
The loveliest road to the shrines of peace
Is the trail of the little canoe.

MY QUILT

My quilt is just itself at night
To cover me in bed,
But through the day its friendly folds
Are many things instead.

Grandmother made it—patchwork fine,
With lining red and grey,
It's jolly how it seems to fit
Into my nicest play.

Sometimes I hoist its scarlet sail
And roam the distant seas,
It makes an Indian wigwam
Hid beneath the garden trees.

A splendid cloak, like Raleigh's own,
I spread it on the ground;
Sometimes my kitten treads across,
More often skips around.

Again it is a bridge I've built,
Or Crusoe's lonely land,
How games are fun without a quilt
I cannot understand.

Prov. Department of Agriculture Will Dis- tribute Seed Rye

The Provincial department of Agriculture has decided upon a policy for the distribution of fall rye to farmers in Southern Alberta whose crops have been a failure during the present season. Credit will be advanced to these farmers to the extent of \$50.00 each for this purpose. The department of Agriculture has com-

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LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA.

For the Biggest Bargains You Ever Had

in Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Rubbers, Underwear—in fact everything in the store at a big sacrifice, because we must have money to pay our debts.

New Patent Mops at \$1.00 each—The Best in the World
Isaac - 405 Second Ave.

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THE BEST EQUIPPED BARBER SHOP

IN SOUTHERN ALBERTA

VIOLET RAY TREATMENTS—ELECTRIC HAIR CUTTING—ELECTRIC HAIR DRYING—ELECTRIC MASSAGE—ANTISEPTIC STERILIZERS—ELECTRIC FAN FOR FRESH AIR—AND NO FLIES.

E. KENNEDY

LETHBRIDGE HOTEL BLOCK — LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA.

pleted arrangements for this distribution and will have agents at several places on the 20th of August for the purpose of receiving applications. These agents will be located at the following places: Lethbridge, Milk River, Medicine Hat, Manyberries, Empress and Travers. Those wishing to secure rye on credit should apply personally to one of these agents. Certain days will be spent in towns adjacent to these centres and advice will be given locally to farmers as to the exact dates on which these agents will visit the various towns. The department has arranged for a considerable quantity of good rye seed at prices ranging from \$1.25 to \$1.30 per bushel, F.O.B. sacked, in small lots. Farmers are urged to secure their rye locally if good seed can be found.

GEORGE HOADLEY,
Minister of Agriculture.



INTERIOR DECORATIONS

in the way of Painting, Staining, Graining, etc., are necessary in every well-appointed home. You can do these yourself.

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READY MIXED PAINTS, which are of the best quality, and in a variety of suitable and popular shades. All sizes in cans. Really low prices.



QUALITY AND DESIGN

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THE BEST VALUES IN THE WEST

CREAM WHITE AND GREY PAINT—per gal. \$4.50
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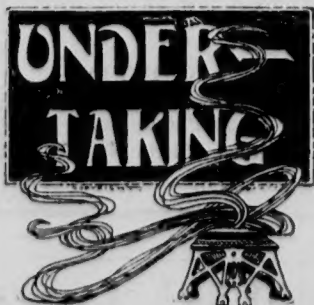


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tells you that goods that are popular and keep on selling to those who use them are goods that can be relied on. That's how it is with our paints.

WE OFFER PAINT

that has been tried and stood the test. No better recommendation is needed. Before doing a stroke of painting see us and get our paints. Price, like goods, is always right.



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QUALITY PAINTS

that we can recommend. If you want paint for any purpose, ask us.

THE MACLEOD TIMES AND MACLEOD WEEKLY NEWS

(Independent in Politics)

A weekly newspaper printed and published at Macleod, Alberta, every Thursday

C. J. DILLINGHAM Publisher
S. DILLINGHAM, Mgr. and Editor.

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1921

MALTA

The granting of dominion status to the Island of Malta, or, to put the matter more correctly, to the Maltese Islands, for there are several of them, marks another definite step in a long and checkered history. It has been well remarked that if one is in search of length of days, in the matter of annals, he will be certain to find it in the Mediterranean island. To be sure, China will generally succeed in outdoing anything European, but even China must begin to recognize a peer in Crete, for instance, whilst Cyprus can surely hold her own with much that is Chinese. Malta is not much "younger." When the Phoenicians came thither, as they did about the tenth century before the Christian era, they displaced an older civilization, of which no traces are left save the huge megalithic monuments found

A. T. LEATHER
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Everything For Your Car

TIRES, TUBES, AUTO ACCESSORIES
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AGENTS FOR DODGE, STUDEBAKER AND CHEVOLET
CARS

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IRRIGATION PUMPS — MARTIN DITCHERS — WIND-
MILLS—PUMP-JACKS—CREAM SEPARATORS—MILK-
ING MACHINES—GENCO AND ALAMO FARM LIGHT-
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A NEAT PAIR OF ANKLES

is pretty to look upon but not if below them is a pair of shoes all out of shape, heels worn down, toes worn ragged. Pretty ankles deserve shoes in perfect shape and condition. That is where our expert shoe repairing skill comes in. Let us take that comfy old pair of shoes or slippers and make them like new. Small cost.

J. A. LEMIRE
Shoe Repairer — Macleod

NOW OPEN FOR BUSINESS CLUB CAFE

IN FORMER BAKER & HARTLEY BUTCHER SHOP
BUILDING, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT SERVICE
EVERYTHING TO EAT IN SEASON

REASONABLE RATES QUICK SERVICE

BUFFET IN CONNECTION --- Soft

Drinks of all kinds

OPEN FROM 6.30 A.M. TO 12.30 AT NIGHT

MANAGEMENT AND STAFF WHITE PEOPLE

frequently on Malta itself and on the neighboring island of Gozo. After the Phoenicians came the Carthaginians; after the Carthaginians, the Romans; and after the Romans the Normans. Then came the Arabs, then the Knights of St. John, first the French and then the British.

It is a long story, with every chapter curiously full of interest. The casual reader cannot go far astray, no matter where he turns, whether it is to the shipwreck of St. Paul on his voyage from Caesarea to Rome, the coming of the Arab, or the coming of the Norman. From a political point of view, the most notable incident is, of course, "the great siege" and the way in which Malta under the Knights of St. John helped to save Europe some three and a half centuries ago, when the tide of the Ottoman conquest was running at the full. Early in the sixteenth century, the Knights had been driven by the Turks out of Rhodes, and, after some eight years of wandering, a new home was assigned to them by the Emperor Charles V. on the island of Malta. From the first it seemed to be taken for granted that sooner or later they would have to meet the Turk again. The Knights of St. John were marked out, in a curious way, as the champions of Christendom, and, the Turk being what he was, another trial of strength was regarded as inevitable.

Both sides prepared for the struggle, the Turk pushing outward into Europe, conquering and enslaving, whilst the Knights of St. John cast up fortifications on the rocky promontory above the Grand Harbor at Malta, and waited. It was not until 1565 that the storm broke. But, in May of that year, the Sultan Suleiman II. sent an army and a fleet against Malta, powerful enough, so he thought, to achieve his purpose and force the Knights into submission. For four months the Knights and the Maltese, under the famous Grand Master Jehan Parisot de la Valette, resisted all attacks made upon them, and, in the end, on September 8, the

Turks were defeated and driven in confusion to their ships. The Sultan, roused to tremendous wrath by such an affront to his arms, determined, like Philip of Spain, after the defeat of the Armada some years later, to try again, with a force so great as to preclude all possibility of defeat. But the plan was never realized, and the siege of Malta marked the commencement of that decline of the Ottoman power in Europe which has gone on, from century to century, ever since.

The siege also marked the zenith of the power and prestige of the Knights of St. John. Thence onward they lapsed steadily from their old ideals, and when they were finally driven from Malta by Napoleon in 1798, they had long ceased to command the respect of Christendom.

When the announcement was first made, some time ago, that Lord Byng of Vinny was to be the new Governor-General of Canada, there must have been many who recognized in the appointment one of those strokes of political genius which count for so much in history. The whole career of Lord Byng is such as will make special appeal to the Canadians of today. It is not so much that he is a famous soldier, or even that he has proved himself an able administrator. Lord Byng's chief qualification for office is, perhaps, the fact that he has always shown himself in a peculiar degree devoted to the task which he has in hand, and curiously successful in carrying it through to completion.

As a soldier, Lord Byng has a long record to his credit. Indeed, he saw active service as far back as 1884, when he took part in the Sudan campaign. Some fifteen years later he served in the Boer war with distinction, and on his return to England passed steadily from one responsible position to another, until at the outbreak of the Great war in 1914 he had reached the rank of general of division.

Sir Julian Byng, as he was then called, was amongst the first to go to France. He was, indeed, one of the "first hundred thousand," and "Old Contemptible," who almost immediately won distinction by the mastery with which he helped to cover the retreat of Sir John French's army from before Mons to the neighborhood of Paris. In this great work, as Sir John French put it in his dispatches, the men under the command of Sir Julian Byng "were repeatedly called upon to restore situations at critical points and fill gaps in the lines caused by the tremendous losses which occurred."

In 1915 General Byng was in Gallipoli, but it was the following year when, on returning to France, he was placed in command of the Canadian Corps, that he won that distinction which placed him in the forefront of British generals. Lord Byng, however, did not spend himself on Vimy Ridge. His masterly generalship there was equalled, if not excelled, in the Battle of the Tanks before Cambrai in the November of 1917, and in his famous defense of the "Elbow of Arras" the next spring.

Lord Byng's installation as Governor-General in Quebec the other day was full of promise. French Canada accorded him the warmest possible welcome, and those familiar with the race difficulties which a few years ago seemed to be so accentuated, cannot fail to have recognized that Lord Byng, in his method of address and in other ways, showed himself willing and able to take fullest advantage of that better feeling which every day now seems to grow stronger between "solid Quebec" and the rest of Canada.

The talk concerning the adequacy of the Thames to supply water for London is a reminder that, incredible as it seems, the source of the famous river was long a matter of dispute. For centuries it was held that the headwaters were at Thames Head, on Trewsbury Mead. But Thames Head has long since belied its name and made its advocates for distinction in modern days look rather foolish. One might visit the spot a dozen times in summer and fail to find a drop of water in its basin, though the neighborhood abounds in springs. Now it is the turn of Seven Springs, near Cheltenham, to claim, and rightfully, the distinction. Its tiny basin, at the foot of an insignificant dip by the roadside, is always full of crystal-clear water, which passes under a wall to form, in inclosed grounds, two miniature pools and waterfalls ere it is

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Harness-Trunks-Valises
Macleod --- Alberta

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There are two Ballots
Mark No. 1. Thus

BALLOT No. 1.

Are you for or against the formation of the South Macleod Irrigation District?

FOR ☒ X
AGAINST ☐

sues forth on its journey to the North. These originating springs are marked by a small, antiquated tablet in Latin. But it might be difficult to find many Londoners who have heard of Seven Springs. Some day the spot may be made a place of pilgrimage and be cared for by the nation as public property.

J. W. MOREASH
MERCHANT TAILOR
CLEANING - PRESSING - DYEING

BREAD

IS THE BEST AND CHEAPEST FOOD—EAT MORE BREAD

IT IS NO TASK TO EAT

BAWDEN'S BREAD

THE BEST BREAD ON EARTH

UNIFORMLY GOOD

ALSO

CAKES

THAT REPRESENT THE ACME OF THE BAKING ART

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BAWDEN'S BAKERY

BEST EQUIPMENT

BEST SERVICE

Widest Range of Seasonable Foods

Ice Cream, Candies, Soft Drinks, Tobaccos, Cigars

THE SILVER GRILL

J. S. LAMBERT

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AND

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Shop Phone No. 4

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MACLEOD — ALBERTA

PALACE CAFE

FIRST CLASS MEALS

Tobaccos, Cigars

Smokers' Sundries

Ice Cream — Soft Drinks

Choice Candies

ROOMS TO RENT

Adapted from a French play by Charles Bryant.

Also

LARRY SEMON

in

Two Reel Special Comedy

"THE STAR BOARDER"

PRICES—Adults 50c; Children 25c, including Tax.

A FLOWER ALPHABET

Asters, apple blossoms pink,
Bouncing Bet beside the gate,
Candytuft and canna gay,
Dahlias in October late.

Everlasting, pearly white,
Foxglove bells that tempt the bee;
Gentians and geraniums,
Hyacinths for you and me.

Indian poke beside the brook,
Jill-run-o'-er-the-ground so neat;
Kalmia that blooms in June,
Larkspur, lupine, lilacs sweet.

Mullein comes, an August flower,
Nightshade shows a greenish hue;
Orange blossoms waxy white,
Peonies and pansies, too.

Quinces for preserves and jelly,
Roses yellow, white and red;
Sweet peas in their trellis wire,
Tulips in the garden bed.

Underneath the rustling leaves
Violets peep, blue and white;
Windflowers and Weigela nod,
Xanthium (cocklebur) clings tight.

Yarrows fringe the dusty way,
Zinnias are stiff and gay,
And my flower list is done!
Can you make another one?

Whisky is now selling in England at the highest price ever known—and England has nothing on us, at that.

Adolph Zukor, head of a moving company, has insured his life for \$5,000,000 in favor of that company. Adolph's opinion of Adolph doesn't give Adolph any the worst of it.

EMPRESS PROGRAMME

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"MILESTONES"

by Arnold Bennett and Edward Knoblock

EDDIE POLO

in

"THE KING OF THE CIRCUS"

Episode No. 13:—

"A Fight for Life"

Also

COMEDY:

"HURRY WEST"

MONDAY & TUESDAY

NEXT WEEK

MITCHELL LEWIS

in

Jack London's Master Novel of the North Land

"BURNING DAYLIGHT"

Wherein a man sacrifices a huge fortune for a good woman's love.

Also

Canadian Pictorial No. 104

SPECIAL

WED. & THURS.

NEXT WEEK

NAZIMOVA

in

"BILLIONS"

Adapted from a French play by Charles Bryant.

Also

LARRY SEMON

in

Two Reel Special Comedy

"THE STAR BOARDER"

PRICES—Adults 50c; Children 25c, including Tax.

Business Items Of Interest To You

Kryptok glasses at R. W. Russell's.
Eat more of Bawden's bread; it is the cheapest food.

Men's work goods of highest quality at J. T. Marks'.

Big reductions in footwear at the U. F. A. store.

See the new line of fine stationery at R. D. McNay's.

Book your orders for preserving fruits with the Macleod Supply Co.

The Palace Cafe for first-class meals, ice cream and soft drinks.

A. T. Leather, Real Estate and Loans.

W. K. Mackie for shoe repairing at moderate prices.

Best equipment and Service—The Silver Grill.

Billy Wilkinson, Auto Livery—Phone 215 or 105.

See K.A.Y. for hail insurance before it is too late.

The Service Garage for prompt service in repairs and parts.

Funeral Director and Embalmer—Phone 218—Geo. McFarquhar.

Great West Saddlery—Harness, Trunks, Valises.

J. W. Moreash, merchant tailor, also cleaning, pressing and dyeing.

If the heels of your shoes are worn down, take them to J. A. Lemire for repairs.

See the new skirt lengths at R. T. Barker's. Fashionable new plaids and stripes.

List your lands adjacent to Lethbridge Northern Ditch with Geo. H. Scougall.

List your lands with Hugh Macintosh, local agent United Grain Growers.

Stand Off Flouring Mills do gristing the year round. Hutterite Mills—Stand Off.

Two 6-room modern houses—well located—rent moderate—apply Geo. H. Scougall.

Whitefoot Photo Service for amateur finishing, portraiture and commercial photography.

Summer hats—straw shapes and children's hats at greatly reduced prices at Miss A. M. Wilson's.

Farm Implements—the best Plows, Cultivators, Drills—McLaughlin Cars—Oils and Greases—H. H. Young.

One large warehouse, suitable for contractors, etc., and one good garage to rent. Apply K. A. Y. Realty Co.

The Cozy Corner store is putting on a sale of china and glassware to make room for a full stock of school supplies.

See D. R. Carse for that job of plumbing, gas fitting or steam fitting. Prompt and efficient service guaranteed.

The Speedway Garage is now open for business under the able management of W. O. Hoodless and Cecil Altham.

See the Victory Serge on display in Reach & Co's window. Also they have bargains in overalls and many other lines.

"Do it electrically"—install some of the many electric machines and save money as well as time in doing your housework.

For all kinds of building and contracting—general carpenter work—go to C. W. Stevens, 24th St., opposite Times Office.

George Marlow will take you to Waterton Lakes or anywhere else you may wish to go. His is a first-class auto service.

You can sell that second hand furniture to advantage if you go to H. Pitkin & Co. Auctioneering solicited in town of Macleod.

Go to Lambert for estimates on your building or other carpenter jobs—you know from his record he will give you satisfaction. Shop phone 4—House phone 82.

WATERTON LAKES PARK
REDUCED IN AREA

No Hunting in Territory Affected—
Park and Forestry Officials Co-operate in Preservation of Game

By an order in council dated the 20th of July, a change has been made in the boundary between the Crown Forest Reserve and Waterton Lakes Park.

Since 1917 there has been joint administration by the Forestry Branch and the Parks Branch of the area comprising 294 square miles between the Caribou River on the north

side and the South Fork of Yarrow creek on the South. The protection of game was handled by the officials of the Waterton Lakes Park, while all other matters were administered by the Crown Forest Reserve officials. It has been considered advisable to discontinue the joint administration of this area, which will now be wholly administered by the Dominion Forestry Branch.

There is no reduction, however, in the Game Preserve, and the public shall bear in mind that the carrying of firearms will not be permitted in the Government Forest Reserve South of the Caribou River.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

LADY would take either a boy or a girl wishing to attend school. Comfortable home. Apply Times Office. 23-3t-p \$1.20

LOST—A pocket book at the C.P.R. station. Finder return it to Mrs. O. C. Edwards—will be rewarded. 20-1t

FOR SALE—About 4½ yards inlaid linoleum, used about three months—a bargain for cash. Apply Times Office.

PLAIN SEWING DONE, by day hour or piece. Phone 182. Mrs. Ethel MacMillan. 24-3t-p \$1.05

STRAYED—Two colts, one black yearling and one grey 2-year-old, branded lazy T over lazy D on left hip. \$10 will be paid for information leading to their recovery. Apply G. Hole, Twin Butte, Alta.

LOST—Set of upper teeth on Stand-off trail. \$5.00 reward for return to Times office. 24-3t

BALED HAY in carload lots for sale. See me for prices. Geo. H. Scougall. 25-1t

NOTICE—In Macleod Found, Fire Hall, one black filly two or three years old, and one bay filly two years old with little white in face; no visible brand on either. 25-3t

FOR SALE—One Democrat, cheap for cash. Apply E. Greenwood. 25-1t

ANY PERSON found shooting or trespassing on the Rowe Farm (known as the Franklin Ranch), will be prosecuted. 25-3t

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CURRENT EMPRESS THEATRE ATTRACTIONS

MITCHELL LEWIS
ONCE STAGEHAND

Big Actor in Jack London's "Burning Daylight" Made His Mark By Merit

From stagehand to star, summarizes the career to date of Mitchell Lewis, signed by Metro to play in "Burning Daylight," showing Monday and Tuesday at the Empress Theatre—and later in "The Star Rover," "A Daughter of the Snows" and "Smoke Belov," all famous Jack London stories. Back in 1901, or thereabouts, young Lewis was a grip on the stage of the Syracuse opera house, and a member in good standing of Local No. 9, I. A. T. S. E. From stagehand to super, and from super to small parts, brought Mitchell Lewis to the cast of "The Chinese Honey Moon" and other musical comedies then in current favor.

Subsequently he played in "The Two Orphans," with an all-star cast, most of whom, with the exception of James O'Neill and Thomas Meighan, are now dead. Followed three years with William Faversham, a trip to England in "The Squaw Man," a tentative debut in Beliance one-reelers in this country, parts in "The Nigger," and "The Servant in the House," another trip to England as Nobody in "Everywoman," heavies with Thalhauer, two seasons of thrillers with Holbrook Blinn at the Princess Theatre, and then—stardom.

Mitchell Lewis was selected for the role of "Poleon in Rex Beach's "The Barrier." The part was a surprise to him—he had expected to play a "heavy." The part was a revelation to the film public; thereafter he was a star.

Mr. Lewis was on the stage with Nazimova in "Ception Shoals," he played in the first Metro pictures of Harold Lockwood and Viola Dana; he now enacts the red-blooded Jack London heroes for C. E. Shurtleff, Inc.

SOMETHING ABOUT "BILLIONS"

At the Empress Theatre Wednesday and Thursday Next Week.

In this brilliant and fascinating romance from French sources, Nazimova is given full scope for that amazing artistry which has won for her the first place among living actresses. "Billions" tells of the unusual love story of a proud Russian Princess and an American poet, who through an expected twist of circumstances is transformed into a multi-millionaire. In the guise of a writer of verses the Princess has known him, although she has never beheld him. The husband from whom she has been estranged is assassinated in the uprising against the Czar, and the Princess, living in New York, becomes a woman of wealth.

"Seeing life" herself at the same

time that the poet-millionaire is spending his riches, she is thrown across the path and they promptly become devoted—the Princess instantly divining that this "man of money" is in his soul the singer of songs that she has worshipped.

But evidences spring up. The poet-millionaire is marked for blackmail. When the girl who is to play the "badger game" on him enters his rooms for that purpose, she finds the Princess already in his bed. The latter has risked her reputation to save the man she adores.

What happens after this startling dramatic situation is told with the consummate skill for which French playwrights are renowned. Suffice to say that Nazimova has never been seen to better advantage than in this scintillating play of love, adventure and intrigue, with its glimpses into the smart studio life of New York and the gay pleasures of the rich.

JACK LONDON TALE
OF GOLD STAMPEDE
IN SCREEN DRAMA

"Burning Daylight" to be Seen With All-Star Cast at the Empress Theatre

"Burning Daylight," screen version of Jack London's novel, is announced by the Empress Theatre for two days beginning Monday next. It will be played by an all-star cast, including Mitchell Lewis, Helen Ferguson, Louis Morrison, William V. Mong, Edward Jobson, Gertrude Astor, Alfred Allen, Arthur Edwin Carew, Newton Hall, Robert Bolder and Aaron Edwards.

Readers of Jack London's story will recall that Elam Harnish, or "Burning Daylight," as the whole Yukon knows him, is a crude, powerful, big-hearted prospector, with a lust for adventure and a devil-may-care spirit that drives him gaily through the hardships and joys of the mining towns.

He strikes it rich—the gold that thousands have died seeking. A stampede is started and the Arctic village of Garaguk is alight with the fire of fierce ambitions aflame for wealth. Burning Daylight is a primitive king among these men, amassing millions and finding no place to spend their gains except in the wild gambling that goes on in the Tivoli, a dance hall, where a few girls and limitless quantities of strong liquor supply diversion.

But Burning Daylight comes of the old race of conquerors. His spirit demands another world to lay at his feet. He seeks the world of finance. In San Francisco, then in New York, he fights the battles of the money interests. He fights for the love of fighting, taking a reckless pleasure in swinging into Wall Street's most speculative investments. It's a bitter fascinating game, and Jack London has depicted it in one of the most dramatic stories in modern American fiction.

The novel shows Burning Daylight winning and losing millions, beating financiers at their own game by his sheer nerve and being defeated through their subtle machinations and control of the market. His greatest defeat comes through his infatuation for Lucille, the wily daughter of Nathaniel Letton, the unscrupulous mining promoter. She lends herself to a scheme of allurements for which the big miner falls hard. It is only through the steadfast faith of Dora that he manages to get hold of himself again for his last big triumphant battle.

Mitchell Lewis, remembered for his powerful portrayal of "Poleon in Rex Beach's "The Barrier," seems to be the sort of actor capable of realizing the romance of masterful manhood that is in the character of "Burning Daylight." Helen Ferguson will be the girl Dora, one of Jack London's most effective heroines. Miss Ferguson was with Mitchell Lewis before as leading woman in "Life's Greatest Problem." She also did remarkable work in "Why Germany Must Pay."

NAZIMOVA COMING
IN A FRENCH PLAY

"Billions" Great Star's Latest Production to be Seen at the Empress Theatre as Feature

"Billions" is the highly interesting title of Nazimova's newest cinema production, and in this drama from French sources the brilliant actress will be seen as the feature attraction at the Empress Theatre for a run of two days beginning next Wednesday. Advance reports of the picture declare it to be the best that Nazimova has ever done, notably from the standpoint of the great variety of emotional expression it permits to the gifted Russian star and the lavishness of its pictorial background.

As may be surmised, the plot of "Billions" revolves about people of wealth and high position. Nazimova's role is that of a Russian princess, who is widowed when the Bolsheviks blow her titled husband to atoms with a bomb. She has been estranged from the Prince and is in New York, living in the heart of the uptown art colony of the metropolis, her home the meeting place for the cleverest members of artistic Bohemia, when the

story opens.

The Princess has fallen in love with a poet whom she has never seen, although her soul has responded to his verses. One day the poet is suddenly lifted from obscurity and the disarray of his Greenwich village studio into affluence through the death of a fabulously rich uncle. Now a millionaire, he discards his identity as a poet and sets out to see life and spend his newly inherited dollars.

The Princess, meanwhile, has become wealthy through the taking off of her spouse, and she meets the poet, acclaimed as a multi-millionaire, at a fashionable Southern California hotel. They fall in love, but designing schemers endeavor to blackmail the poet-millionaire, and the Princess comes to his rescue by sacrificing her own reputation as a good woman.

"Billions" appeared first on the French stage under another title. Charles Bryant adapted the drama for Nazimova's use. Ray C. Smallwood directed the production.

Nazimova herself was responsible for the designing of some of the exceptionally beautiful settings. Her supporting cast is headed by the adapter, Mr. Bryant, playing the poet-millionaire, and includes such sterling screen favorites as William J. Irving, Victor Potel, John Stepping, Marian Skinner, Bonnie Hill, Emmett King and Eugene H. Klum. Nazimova made the production at the Metro studios on the Pacific coast.

Many Tourists Pass
Through Macleod

On Monday of this week there were nine cars here from Victoria and Vancouver. Amongst those who stopped over were Mr. Stephen Jones, proprietor of the Dominion Hotel at Victoria, B.C., and director of the Canadian Highway Association; Mr. A. E. Todd, vice-president Canadian Highway Association, and honorary president Pacific Northwest Tourist Association, Seattle, Wash.; Mr. H. J. Scott, manager Canadian Explosives and director Canadian Highway Association. These gentlemen are touring this part of the country solely for the purpose of mapping and routing through to the coast an all-Canadian highway. To them is due the credit for our present highway from Macleod to Cranbrook; thence to Seattle and Victoria. It is now their object to connect Cranbrook with Roseland; thence to Princeton, then to Hope, from there to Vancouver, then to Victoria, the island of a thousand miles of wonderland.

Very few of the residents of Macleod realize that to get to the coast at the present time from Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg, or other points on Canadian territory, that all autos have to pass through Macleod. Please remember:

Macleod is the gateway to all coast cities.

Macleod is the gateway to Waterton Lakes.

Macleod is the gateway to the Rockies.

Macleod is the gateway for all American tourists on the road to Banff, etc.

It is suggested that we should have a camping ground arranged in the Court House Square, where tourists passing through Macleod could have adequate accommodation and be in close enough touch with the town to enjoy themselves and incidentally spend a little money in our business places. This idea might easily be worked out to the mutual advantage. We believe, of Macleod and the tourists.

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PLUMBING, GASFITTING
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Are Macleod People
Economical?

The person who cuts down his electricity bill to the minimum is probably well satisfied with this achievement, but is it really economy? If a merchant does not take in sufficient money to meet his expenses whose funeral is it? His, of course. On the other hand, if the electric light plant does not take in sufficient money to meet expenses, whose funeral is it? It's yours.

Your power plant expense is down to the irreducible minimum; we do not know how to turn off another dollar. Cutting down your light bill only reduces the revenue, not the expenses.

When deficits are incurred by the plant, who pays them? Why, you do. We do not ask any one to use current needlessly, but just look round at the number of things that can be done profitably by electricity and then—

DO THEM ELECTRICALLY

Municipal Electricity
DepartmentA BELATED ACCOUNT
OF 93rd BATTERY'S
TRIP TO CALGARY

The firing detachment of the 93rd Battery C. F. A. consisting of 27 N.C.D.'s and men under the command of Major Metge and Lieut. R. F. Barnes proceeded to Calgary on July 26th.

A special car had been provided for the troops and they entrained at 11 p.m. on July 25th. The car was attached to the 110 a.m. train and they went via Lethbridge.

On arrival in Calgary at 8 a.m. on Tuesday breakfast was served at the C.P.R. station restaurant.

After breakfast the detachment took the car to Sarcee, where, after medical inspection, they were attached to C Battery, R.C.H.A. for rations.

The afternoon was spent in preparing ammunition for the next day's shoot and in gun-laying practice.

On Wednesday morning the battery moved off, drivers having been furnished by the R.C.H.A. under command of Lieut. Barnes. A scheme had been prepared whereby the battery were to engage an enemy battery of four guns which were supposed to be holding up our infantry. A gun position was located by Lieut. Barnes and the battery came into action.

This target was successfully engaged by Maj. Metge, after which a bombardment of an enemy trench was undertaken. In view of the fact that this was the first experience with artillery of the Macleod boys with the exception of Sergeants Walshe and McLean, a very creditable showing was made.

After a short rest the battery moved out into the open and engaged a tank which crossed their front. This was a most exciting episode and contributed largely to the amusement of the troops. No direct hits were observed, but there is no doubt that they put the wind up the tank, as it disappeared hastily into a wood.

The battery then returned to camp, where gun laying and fuse setting occupied the remainder of the day. Thursday's program was a repetition of Wednesday. On this occasion, however, the shooting was very much better. Two enemy batteries were engaged and the tank appeared again. The first shot on the tank was a

Better Than Pills
For Liver Ills.

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It tones and strengthens the organs of digestion and elimination, improves appetite, stops sick headaches, restores biliousness, corrects constipation. They act promptly, pleasantly, mildly, yet thoroughly.

Tomorrow Alright

Get a 25c. Box

A. D. FERGUSON, Druggist

direct hit by No. 1 gun, which was in charge of Corporal Mudiman. This is the first occasion on which a direct hit has been secured on the tank.

As soon as the range was found the command "Battery, fire!" was given, and the tank was at once enveloped in smoke. A second hit was obtained and there was found to be no less than 137 shrapnel holes in the tank. This is the best shooting yet recorded on this target.

After cleaning the shell cases the battery was free until Friday at pay parade.

After this the boys went into Calgary and returned home on the 6.40 train.

The battery is to be congratulated upon the excellent showing they made. Undoubtedly they are the best battery in the brigade, if not the whole of Alberta. Their showing is particularly favorable when compared with the two Lethbridge batteries, who between them only sent 14 men when 64 were required.

The R.C.H.A. contributed largely to the success of the camp, their officers and other ranks being at all times anxious to assist the 93rd in every way possible. Sergt. McDermid of the R.C.H.A. was in charge of instruction of the 93rd. Unfortunately he had little time at his disposal and of this half was wasted as no gun was available for practice. He was untiring in his efforts, however, and was instrumental in preparing the

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Teapots from, each 65c.
White and Gold Cups and Saucers, per doz. \$3.50
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China Sugar and Creams, per set \$1.00
Pretty Jugs, 3 in set, from \$2.25
Fancy Wedgewood Teapot, from, each \$2.75
And other articles too numerous to mention.

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TO EVERY BOY OR GIRL BUYING SCHOOL SUPPLIES FROM US WE WILL GIVE ONE RULER FREE.

GARBUIT BUSINESS COLLEGE

Box 566 MASONIC HALL BUILDING Phone 1315
315 10th St. S., Lethbridge.

FALL TERM OPENING
DAY SCHOOL---Monday, Aug. 29
NIGHT SCHOOL---Thurs., Sept. 8

SUBJECTS

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Plan to enter on the above date or on any following Monday.

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24-St

BETTER & CHEAPER WORK

is done by a Trust Company than by an individual in the administration of estates, because it is specially organized for this purpose, and the volume of its business results in less expensive and more efficient service.

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CECIL ALTHAM

MECHANIC



ALL STAR CAST in "BURNING DAYLIGHT"
EMRESS MONDAY & TUESDAY

four gun crews for the battery.

There can be no doubt that all those fortunate enough to be on the firing detachment enjoyed their visit and profited very much by their experience.

As soon as the guns allotted to the battery arrive classes will be found, and it is hoped that next year the full battery will be able to undertake the firing practice at their annual training.

A VERY MODERN BALLAD

"Say, Ma, last night young Artie Speed
Asked me to slip the halter
Upon him for a trial heat,
And jazz up to the altar."

"O girl, you chump, just listen here,
Your noodle's getting musty,
Or you'd not tie up with a guy
Whose auto's old and rusty."

"Old lady, you can can your gab—
It's you, not me, that's twisted;
For Artie mourns an uncle dead
He never knew existed."

"And this old bird just swam in oil—
If you get that, old smarty—
And now he's dead the lawyers say
It all belongs to Artie."

"That's altogether different,
My own dear little cutie,
And you are wise to grab him off
While yet you have your beauty."

"You're thirty-one, or thereabouts,
And more so every minute—
And say, kid, when we cop that kate
Won't we just revel in it!"

—S. O. Voila.

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OUR SPECIALTY
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Reasonable Rates

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Leave orders at H. H. Young's
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EAR OIL**
RELIEVES DEAFNESS and
STOPS HEAD NOISES. Simply
Rub it Back of the Ears and
Insert in Nostrils. Proof of suc-
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will have flour for sale and exchange
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of Hudson's Bay Hardware.

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I am in the market to buy, sell
and exchange furniture, household
goods, Etc., Etc.

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Telegraph News

PREMIER GREENFIELD CHEERS UP THE CIVIL SERVICE

EDMONTON, Aug. 21.—To maintain the closest possible relationship between the U.F.A. government and the civil service of the province is the foremost desire of the new administration, according to Premier Herbert Greenfield, who made his first public speech as the head of the government to the Civil Service Association big holiday gathering at Albert Beach, Lac Ste. Anne Saturday. The attitude expressed by the Premier was in fact in sharp contrast to the reported declarations of President H. W. Wood of the U.F.A. shortly after the elections that a thorough "clean-up" of the provincial civil service would be undertaken. Premier Greenfield did not indicate that anything but the closest harmony was desired between the government and the civil service.

Sentiment Appreciated

Needless to say, the sentiments of the Premier were received with hearty appreciation by the four or five hundred government employees and their families who had journeyed to the beach for the day. The Premier further won the friendship of the holiday by taking an active part in the day's program, especially when he doffed his coat and helped the team of "all comers" defeat a team of heavyweights from the public works department. In the tug-of-war the weight and superior strength of the Premier was largely responsible for the ultimate success of the All Comers after they had lost the first pull, although the struggle was gruelling for both teams in the intense heat. Minister of Public Works Alex Ross was another cabinet minister at the civil servants' outing. Mrs. Greenfield accompanied the Premier, who briefly addressed the association almost immediately after the arrival at the beach. "I hope to have with the civil servants of the province the closest possible relationship," said Hon. Mr. Greenfield, after voicing his pleasure at being with them for the day. "You are the servants of the province just the same as I am; we are all simply the servants of the people of Alberta, from cabinet ministers down to the humblest employe in the buildings. I am pleased to say that I have already had a meeting with the officials of your association, and we hope to have a conference very shortly. The aim of the government will be to establish an efficient business administration throughout the whole of the civil service, and in this we want your assistance and co-operation, and we want to consult with you toward that end."

JAPANESE CABINET STILL DISCUSSES WASHINGTON NOTE

TOKYO, Aug. 20.—Japan's formal answer to the United States invitation to participate in the conference on disarmament and Far Eastern questions was discussed by the cabinet yesterday, but it is probable its dispatch to Washington will be delayed a few days. At present it is forecasted that the reply would be in the nature of a reiteration of the position of Japan, which has been voiced in former notes sent to Washington.

Some newspapers here profess to be disturbed over the expression in the United States note that at the conference there would be discussed "matters which have been and are of concern." They deem that this clause ignores Japan's qualification concerning the consideration of accomplished facts, but officials seem to consider it logical as carrying out the original proposal that the powers themselves, either before or at the formal sessions in Washington, must decline the agenda of the conference.

Pressure continues to be brought to bear upon Premier Hara to go to Washington. The Premier is non-committal on the subject, but officials think he may be induced to go. If he decides not to attend, they believe Viscount Uchida, Japanese foreign minister, may be the chief delegate.

ALLIANCE OF U.S. WITH BRITAIN AND JAPAN

LONDON, Aug. 18.—If the alliance with Japan could be merged into a greater understanding with Japan and the United States on all the problems of the Pacific that would be a guarantee for the peace of the world.

Thus spoke Mr. Lloyd George, the British Premier, before the house of Commons today before outlining the work of the recent conference of the imperial premiers.

Times Endorses

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Endorsing the statement of Premier Lloyd George in the house of Commons with reference to the Washington conference and the Anglo-Japanese alliance, the London Times today declares:

"Plainly it represented the considered judgment and deep aspirations of the dominion ministers and the representatives of India as well as the premier and government of Great Britain."

Regarding the statement that dis-

armament would be easier if preceded by a Pacific understanding, the newspaper says:

"Both for the United States and Japan this voice of the British empire uttered thus for the first time in a matter of incomparable importance may well have unprecedented authority. It is a new voice in the world affairs, or if it is not new, it at least now is newly articulated."

Through the premier, continues the paper, the British people "declare their unaltered friendship for Japan and propose to the people of the United States common action to make safe the peace of the world."

The Times asserts that this statement "vindicates the debt of honor due by the British people to Japan, no less than their sentimental attachment to the long, loyal ally." It was rightly frank in the rejection of the specious plea that the Anglo-Japanese alliance could be cast aside as a buckle used in need and discarded with levity. It adds that the premier spoke with "wise frankness" in stating that an understanding of Pacific questions would be a preliminary of inestimable value.

WEDS DAUGHTER OF BLACKSMITH

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The romantic marriage of the Master of Kinloss, grandson of the Duke of Buckingham, to Katherine Jackman, daughter of the blacksmith of a Buckinghamshire village, was celebrated today in the village church. Only villagers attended. No relatives of the bridegroom were present. Kinloss is a clergyman, aged 31, and has known his bride since childhood. Their engagement was announced several months ago, the marriage being postponed at the request of the bridegroom's mother to give him time to change his mind.

He became Baron Kinloss on his mother's death, with a seat in the House of Lords. Kinloss is deaf to all family entreaties. He has said all his friends are entitled to do so to congratulate him on making a happy marriage.

BELIEVES ELECTION WILL BE HELD BEFORE CHRISTMAS

WINNIPEG, Aug. 22.—That there would be a general election before Christmas was the impression of Senator George H. Bradbury, who arrived in Winnipeg today from Ottawa. "It is my honest opinion," he said, "that there should be an election and the public demand and unrest is probably strong enough to force the government to appeal to the country before Christmas."

"I agree with the stand taken by the Montreal Gazette," he added, "but can say that before Premier Meighen goes to the country he will reorganize his cabinet. In a very short time there will be the announcement of the appointment of one of the West's most important leaders to the cabinet, but I cannot divulge the name yet."

Sensor Bradbury stated that it is generally conceded that the Farmers will carry the west, and that Quebec will be solidly Liberal, but he refused to hazard an opinion on what the general result will be.

LARGE DECREASE OF EXPORTS TO U.S. SINCE NEW TARIFF ACT

OTTAWA, Aug. 22.—Decreases in the export of Canadian Farm Produce to the United States because of the operations of the Emergency Tariff Act, are shown by the Canadian statistical records covering July, the second full month in which the new United States tariff regulations have been effective.

Butter and substitutes therefor, 104,310 pounds in July, 1921, as against 1,090,158 pounds in July, 1920. Fresh or frozen beef, veal, mutton, lambs and pork, 966,800 pounds, as against 2,040,300 pounds.

Meats of all kinds prepared or preserved, not specially provided for, 36,504 pounds, as against 371,434 pounds. Cattle, 6,533 head, against 18,321 head.

Wheat, flour and semolina, 9,931 barrels, against 29,652 barrels. Wool, 469 pounds, against 378,320.

One of the big packers says that Americans are losing their appetites for ham and sausage. He's been depending on hot weather statistics—just wait a couple of months.

Sir Sam Hughes Is Dead

LINDSAY, Aug. 24.—General Sir Sam Hughes, Canada's war minister during the early part of the war, died at his home here at 1 o'clock this morning after a long illness from pernicious anaemia. He was in his 69th year.

After many rallies Sir Sam on Monday last began to sink again, and he was unconscious all day yesterday. His physicians and friends realized that the end was near, and a cable was sent to his son, Major General Garnet Hughes, in England.

Sir Sam did not regain consciousness during the night, and he passed away peacefully. Those at the bedside when the end came were Lady Hughes; Mrs. Byron Green of Chatham, daughter; Miss Aileen Hughes, daughter; Dr. McAlpine of Lindsay, brother-in-law; Dennis McAlpine, nephew; Miss Burke of Bowmanville, sister-in-law; and T. H. Stinson of Lindsay, an old friend of Sir Sam.

In addition to the above, Sir Sam is survived by the following brothers and sisters: Dr. James L. Hughes, Toronto; Major General Sir John Hughes, Bowmanville; Brig. General St. Pierre Hughes, superintendent of prisons, Ottawa; Mrs. Scott, wife of the late Professor Scott, Toronto; Mrs. Dr. J. A. McAlpine of Lindsay; Mrs. McDonald, Swan Lake, Man., Lindsay.

Sketch of Career

The Parliamentary Companion gives the following facts about the deceased:

Hughes, Major-General, the Hon. Sir Sam, K.C.B. (Victoria). Son of John Hughes, a native of Tyrone, Ireland, and his wife, Caroline, Laughlin, of Scotch-Irish-Huguenot descent. General Hughes' Great Grandfather, whose name was Stain Pierre, served under Napoleon, and, together with two sons, fell in the battle of Waterloo. Another son was wounded in the same engagement. Born in Darlington, Durham Co., Ont., January 8th, 1853. Educated at Public School, Toronto, Model and Normal schools and Toronto University. Lecturer in English language, Literature and History in Toronto Collegiate Institute till 1885, when he purchased the Lindsay Warder, which he edited until 1898. In earlier life was prominently identified with amateur athletics. Served in Fenian raid of 1870 (medal). Declined position deputy minister of militia in 1891 and of Adj. Gen. for Canada 1895. Appointed Lt. Col. commanding the 45th Battalion June 9th, 1897. Took part in the celebration in London, England, of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee, June 20th, 1897 (Medal). Was (before becoming Minister of Militia, President of the Dominion Rifle Association. President Standing Small Arms Committee for Canada; Railway Intelligence Officer, Headquarters Staff. Since 1872 has steadily advocated and made personal offers of colonial military assistance to the Empire in Imperial Wars. Personally offered to raise corps for the Egyptian and Sudanese campaigns, the Afghan frontier war, and the Transvaal war. Visited Australia and New Zealand in 1897-98 in the interest of Colonial assistance in Imperial wars. Served in the South African Transvaal war (1899-1900): (1) on Railway transport; (3) as Assistant to Inspector General Settle on the lines of communication, Gordonia and Prieska campaign; and (4) in similar position on staff of General Sir Chas. Warren of the Griqualand West and Bechuanaland campaigns. (5) Commander of Mounted Brigade in the same campaign. Was mentioned several times in despatches. Promoted Major-General October 1, 1914. An unsuccessful candidate for the House of Commons for N. Victoria at g.e., 1891. Elected to the House of Commons at bye-election Feb. 1892, and re-elected at g.e. 1896 and 1900. Elected for Victoria and Halliburton at g.e. 1904, 1908 and 1917. Sworn of the Privy Council and appointed Minister of Militia in Sir Robert Borden's cabinet upon its formation, October 10th, 1911. Re-elected by acclamation after assuming office. Resigned his portfolio in November, 1916. A member of the Orange, Foresters and Masonic orders. Was created a K.C.B. by King George on his return from a tour of inspection of the Canadian Army Corps in Flanders in August, 1915. Has been twice married: (1st) 1872 to Caroline J., daughter of the late Major Preston, Vancouver, B. C. (she died); (2nd) 1875 to Mary E., daughter of H. W. Burk, ex-M.P., West Durham. His son, Major-General Garnet Hughes, D.S.O., commanded a division of the Canadian Expeditionary Force and now resides



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\$8.00 WORTH OF ANY
STICKY FLY CATCHER

Clean to handle. Sold by all
Druggists, Grocers and
General Stores

in England.
A Methodist, a Liberal-Conservative. Lindsay, Ont.

Admit Good Work

LONDON, Aug. 24.—(Canadian Press Cable)—News of the death in Canada of General Sir Sam Hughes, former minister of militia, is given considerable sympathetic notice. Full admission is made of the good work done by General Hughes in directing the mobilization of the early Canadian contingents in the great war. During his visits to London in the last ten years, he invariably provided descriptive writes with ample copy. Sir Sam's figure in his big automobile was well known to the London public, who derived considerable enjoyment in watching the bustling manner in which he motored over the entire country.

Some of the topics on which Canadian criticism endured for a considerable time were never fully ventilated in this country, although when Sir Sam resigned from the post of minister of militia, the newspapers entered fully into the relations between Sir Robert Borden and the departing minister of militia.

During his final visit to England last Christmas, Sir Sam absolutely shunned even the slightest publicity, spending his time almost entirely with his son, Major-General Garnet Hughes at Guildford.

Red Letter Day For Macleod And District Youngsters

Wednesday, Sept. 14th, promises to be a big day for the children of Macleod and district, when the first real school fair will take place at the Fair Grounds.

Elaborate preparations are being made to make this the brightest and happiest day for the children that Macleod has ever seen.

Every school in the district will have a holiday that day, when the youngsters will be let loose for a day of real sport and enjoyment.

It is hoped that parents, trustees and teachers will do everything in their power to make the school fair such a success that it will truly be a Red Letter Day for the boys and girls of Macleod and district schools.

The prize list and programme of sports follows, and it is certainly a large amount of honest rivalry amongst the boys and girls of the various schools:

RULES

Entries must be bona fide work of the exhibitor. Teachers and parents must be ready to certify to that effect.

Only one exhibit may be entered by each pupil in each section.

No entry fee will be charged. All entries for school work, vegetables, flowers and domestic products must be made to the Secretary not later than Saturday, September 10th. Entries for sports to be made at time of events.

All exhibits must be in the Exhibition Hall before 9.30 on the morning of the Fair. Judging will commence at 10 o'clock promptly.

Admission to the grounds and hall, adults, 25c; school children under 15 years, free. Prize money will be paid by the Secretary on Saturday, Sept. 17th.

Prizes for school work, vegetables, flowers and domestic products, 1 to 8 entries, 1st, 75c; 2nd, 50c; 3rd, 25c.

Over 8 entries, 1st, \$1.00; 2nd, 75c; 3rd, 50c; 4th, 25c. If less than 4 entries, 1st, 50c; 2nd, 25c.

SCHOOL WORK

Sec.
1. Grade 1.—Crayon Drawing of Tulip.
2. Grade 1.—Free Paper Cutting, The Three Bears.
3. Grade 2.—Describe in your own

words, picture in reader, The Morning Prayer. Not more than 10 lines.

4. Grade 2.—Free paper cutting, The Little Half Chick.
5. Grade 3.—Describe in your own words, picture in reader, Lesson on Boat Building. Not more than 10 lines.

6. Grade 3.—Cardboard construction, Doll's House and 3 pieces of Furniture.
7. Grade 4.—Crayon Drawing, Group of 3 Fruits.

8. Grade 4.—Writing, alphabet large and small letters, and 1 stanza Song of Season, 3rd Reader.
9. Grade 5.—Drawing, a simple scene showing perspective.

10. Grade 5.—Penmanship, alphabet large and small letters, set of figures 1 to 10 three times, and 1 stanza England's Dead, 3rd Reader.
11. Grade 6.—Map of Alberta, showing Boundaries, Railways, Rivers and Chief Centres.

12. Grade 6.—Penmanship, alphabet large and small letters, set of figures 1 to 10 three times, 1st stanza Bugle Song, page 105, 4th Reader.
13. Grade 6.—Design for Cover of Note Book, in water colors.

14. Grade 7.—Map of Canada, showing Provinces, Capitals, 8 Important Rivers, Main Lines of the two Trans-Continental Railways, may use colors.
15. Grade 7.—Penmanship, alphabet large and small letters, 1st stanza Scots Wha Hae, page 329, 4th Reader.

16. Grade 7.—Pencil sketch of road-way and avenue of trees.
17. Grade 8.—Map of British Empire, showing seats of government and strategic positions and naval stations (may color).

18. Grade 8.—Penmanship, 1st stanza The Vision of Sir Launfal.
19. Grade 8.—Poster, announcing School Fair, in black and white.

20. High School.—Collection of wild flowers, mounted and named, showing leaves and roots. Cards for mounting to be had from Sec. retary.
21. High School.—Poster in colors.
22. High School.—Original Short Story, not over 600 words. Composition, writing, style and spelling to be considered.

All drawings and writings to be done in school, under supervision of teacher, to be the work of pupil only, and accompanied by teacher's certificate that effect.

VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS
Open to Rural Schools only.

Sec.
30. Potatoes, 12.
31. Cabbage, 2 heads.
32. Cauliflower, 2 heads.
33. Carrots, 6.
34. Beets, 6 round.
35. Onions, 6 red.
36. Peas in pod, 12.
37. Parsnips, 6.
38. Turnips, 4 Swede.
39. Beans, 12 broad.
40. Squash, 2.
41. Pumpkins, 2.
42. Tomatoes, 6 ripe.
43. Collection of Vegetables.
44. Bouquet of wild flowers in quart scaler.

45. Bouquet of cut flowers in quart scaler.
46. Asters, 6.
47. Stocks, 6.
48. Verbenas, 6.
49. Collection Sweet Peas, 12 varieties.
50. Collection cut flowers, 12 varieties.
51. Sunflowers, 2 biggest and best heads.

DOMESTIC PRODUCTS

52. Bread, one loaf white.
53. Buns, yeast, ½ doz.
54. Biscuits, plain, ½ doz.
55. Drop Cookies, ½ doz.
56. Layer Cake, white.
57. Collection Home-made Candy.

The following sections are open to the Macleod schools only:
58. Collection of Vegetables.
59. Bouquet of Wild Flowers.
60. Bouquet of Cut Flowers.
61. Cut Asters, 6.
62. Cut Stocks, 6.
63. Collection Sweet Peas.
64. Collection Cut Flowers.

SPORTS
In Front of the Grandstand at Two o'clock Prompt.
Prizes—1st, 75c; 2nd, 50c; 3rd, 25c.

Girls' Events
100-yard dash (open).
75-yard dash, 15 years and under.
50-yard dash, 12 years and under.
40-yard dash, 10 years and under.
30-yard dash, 8 years and under.
25-yard dash, 6 years and under.
Egg and Spoon race (open).

75-yard dash, 15 years and under.
50-yard dash, 12 years and under.
40-yard dash, 10 years and under.
30-yard dash, 8 years and under.
25-yard dash, 6 years and under.
Egg and Spoon race (open).

75-yard dash, 15 years and under.
50-yard dash, 12 years and under.
40-yard dash, 10 years and under.
30-yard dash, 8 years and under.
25-yard dash, 6 years and under.
Egg and Spoon race (open).

75-yard dash, 15 years and under.
50-yard dash, 12 years and under.
40-yard dash, 10 years and under.
30-yard dash, 8 years and under.
25-yard dash, 6 years and under.
Egg and Spoon race (open).

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Egg and Spoon race (open).

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Egg and Spoon race (open).

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Egg and Spoon race (open).

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Egg and Spoon race (open).

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50-yard dash, 12 years and under.
40-yard dash, 10 years and under.
30-yard dash, 8 years and under.
25-yard dash, 6 years and under.
Egg and Spoon race (open).

You Will Be Surprised at
the Pleasure to be
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A GOOD CAMERA

We have a well equipped camera department and can take care of all your needs in this respect. Prices are as low as quality permits and satisfaction is guaranteed at all times. Let us develop and print your pictures.

The Stokes Drug Co. Ltd.

DRUGGISTS AND STATIONERS

Three-Legged race (open).
Boot and Coat race, (open).
Potato race (open).

Boys' Events

Running High Jump (open).
Running Broad jump (open).
Hop, Step and Jump (open).
75-yards dash, 15 years and under.
50-yard dash, 12 years and under.
40-yard dash, 10 years and under.
30-yard dash, 8 years and under.
25-yard dash, 6 years and under.
Obstacle race (open).
Barrel race (open).
Wheelbarrow race, 2 boys.
Three-Legged race (open).
Sack Race.
Boot and Coat race, open.
Thread and Needle race, boy and girl.
Wool Winding, boy and girl.
Pony Race, farm boys and girls only—
\$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.00.
Pony Race, open—\$3.00, \$2.00, \$1.00.
(Polo and Race Ponies barred in both races.)

Entries for School Work, Vegetables and Domestic Products close on Saturday, September 10th.

Agricultural Society Directors Meeting

A director's meeting of the above society was held in the town office on Saturday, Mr. Mackintosh in the chair. Present—Messrs. Brown, Bell, Edgar, Fawcett, Damon, Hammersley and McNab.

The Secretary read the minutes of the meetings held on July 9th and July 12th. Hammersley-McNab, "That minutes be adopted." Carried.

The Secretary presented his provisional report of the fair, which, after discussing the various details, the society considered very satisfactory.

Fawcett-Brown moved "That the Directors place on record their appreciation of the voluntary assistance given by the members and others in preparing the grounds for the fair, and also to all who brought in horses for the bucking contests." Carried.

McNab-Bell, "That the Directors also thank the Baseball Club for their assistance in making the tournament such a success." Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.
R. J. E. GARDINER, Secretary.

ESTATE OF CHARLES EAGLES, INSANE

Any person having a claim against the estate of Charles Eagles, late of Macleod, at present an inmate of the Provincial Mental Hospital, is required to forward a statement of his claim, verified by statutory declaration, to the Administrator of Lunatics' Estates, Edmonton, Alta., before the 15th day of September, 1921, after which date administration will proceed, having regard only to the claims filed.

E. N. HIGINBOTHAM,
Administrator of Lunatics' Estates,
Edmonton, Alberta. 24-3t

Approved:
W. FORBES, JOHN L. FAWCETT,
Registrar. Vendor's Solicitor.
24-3t

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Registrar. Vendor's Solicitor.
24-3t

Approved:
W. FORBES, JOHN

Hearth, Glow And Homespun

NEIGHBOR AND NEWCOMER
(By Polly Peele.)

(Copyrighted by British and Colonial Press, Limited.)

She was a newcomer in our little group of neighborhood friends, and I'm afraid the impression she made on her first appearance amongst us was not a very happy one. The nicest neighbor spoke casually of going to have a dress fitted. "Oh!" said the newcomer, "Is Miss X making your dress?" "Yes," the nicest neighbor replied. "Do you know her work?" "Well, she never did anything for me," was the response, "but she simply ruined a dress for a friend of mine." "How unfortunate," said the nicest neighbor with her usual gentle composure, and, finding some encouragement, apparently in the tone, if not in the very non-committal words, the criticism of Miss X went on. "I do not think she has much style, either. She sews for some people I know and they always look dowdy. Have you sent her your goods? Have you got to go to her?"

"I've gone to her all my life," said the nicest neighbor, and all of us who love her were wickledly pleased to see the newcomer look crestfallen. Indeed, she had sufficient realization of her tactlessness to make an excuse for an early departure, and when she had gone we, as women are supposed to do on such occasions, talked about her. Only the nicest neighbor said nothing until we commented on the fact and then she said, "I was wondering if I did that sort of thing myself."

"You!" we all exclaimed at once. "Yes; she irritated me terribly, and I so often find that the things that particularly irritate me in other people are those I'm not quite guiltless of myself."

"You!" was the only word again, which seemed in the least to express our feelings and again we uttered it simultaneously.

The nicest neighbor laughed. "Don't you think that is a very common and very human failing?" she asked, "to especially resent in other people those faults that are peculiarly our own? I've become so convinced of it that whenever somebody else's action causes me undue irritation I take myself aside, as it were, and demand solemnly, 'Do you do that?' Usually I can recall occasions upon which I have done something horribly like it myself, so I put myself under a course of discipline immediately."

We were all very thoughtful by this time and I began to recall the times when I sometimes thoughtlessly and sometimes deliberately, if not quite so openly as the newcomer had done, had well-blanketed other people's enthusiasm, prejudiced their minds against people and things in whom they had felt confidence and satisfaction. Every other member of the little party was probably doing the same, for, if the nicest neighbor had ever been guilty of such a fault, the rest of us must have been so a thousand times. And this idea of a particular clash where the faults of others were the same as our own, was worth thinking about in a broader way. By the time we separated and went home we had quite forgotten the new comer and her misdeeds, so absorbed was each one in tracing her own and in formulating some broad principles of conduct upon the basis laid down so casually by the nicest neighbor.

Late Summer Sport Togs

(By Rita Stuyvesant.)

The last of the Summer season is favored with smart sport togs. New models in sweaters, sport skirts and tailored blouses are now being offered and it is a good time to replenish the wardrobe.

For golfing, a skirt, blouse and slip-on sweater are shown in striped and blocked flannel, and there are many interesting effects in black and white. Pleated skirts allow plenty of freedom when on the links, and there are some smart skirts cut on the bias. White flannel is well liked because it combines well with all colored sweaters.

Sport blouses of dimity, striped and plain, accompany the sport skirts, and have the collar and cuffs stiffened. A "Bramley" collar and turn back cuffs lend distinction to the sweater. Blouses of white tub silk are also shown and there are some good looking effects in striped silk.

Slip-over sweaters of Shetland yarn come in navy, black, white, jade, tan, orange, and red and are made with a novelty drop-stitch at the waistline. Long sleeves and a round neck favor an opportunity to display the collar and cuffs of the blouse. These sweaters are not so long as usual, and they barely reach to one's hips.

The short woman will welcome sleeveless coat of light weight mohair yarn, striped in white and finished with a long sash with fringed edges. A tuxedo front of plain coloring is used, and big pockets are patched to the front.

This model comes in black, navy, beige, gray, orange or henna with white stripes, or white with black stripes.

With this coat sweater one chooses a white blouse with a long roll collar and long sleeves cuffed at the ends. A white flannel skirt completes a smart outfit.

Although wool sweaters are the most popular this season one occasionally finds a smart model made of silk, with a plain border. A flit

design is traced through the sweater, and this model falls considerably below the hips.

Plain sport coats of bright colored flannel accompany striped flannel skirts and are so attractive against the green background on the links. Bright red jackets with a white skirt broadly striped in red are extremely popular for sports wear.

Tested Milk Recipes

Scalloped Dishes

Melt 2 tablespoons butter, add 2 tablespoons flour and blend well. Add 1 cup milk and stir constantly until smooth and thick. Season to taste with salt and paprika. Arrange this white sauce with 2 cups cooked vegetable or fish in alternate layers in a buttered baking dish, sprinkle with buttered crumbs and brown in a moderate oven.

Cheese Souffle

Add ½ cup grated cheese to the hot white sauce.

Bread Crumb Souffle

Add 1 cup stale bread crumbs to the white sauce. The sauce should not be quite as thick as usual, because the bread crumbs take the place of part of the flour.

Quick Souffles

Beat 3 egg yolks until light and lemon colored. Add 2 cups thick white sauce to egg yolks, basting constantly. Fold in 2 or 3 stiffly beaten egg whites. Turn into a greased baking dish, place in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven about ¼ hour or until delicately brown and firm in centre.

Lemon Cream Cheese Pie

Heat 2-3 cup of milk, add ¼ cup sugar mixed with 2 tablespoons cornstarch and cook over hot water, stirring constantly until thick. Then add 1 well-beaten egg yolk and stir until egg is set. Add 1 cup cheese pressed through potato ricer, 2 tablespoons butter and the juice and grated rind of 1 lemon. Pour into a well-baked crust, cover with meringue and bake in a slow oven until delicately browned.

Baked Caramel Custard

Cook 1 cup sugar until it reaches the caramel stage. Then pour into a large mould, and with a towel tilt mould from side to side so that the mould will be lined with the caramel. Scald 1 quart milk and add 8 eggs beaten slightly with ½ cup sugar and ½ teaspoon salt. Strain into mould, place on double folds of paper in a large pan of water and cook in a moderate oven until firm. When cold turn from mould. Chill and serve with top milk.

Fish or Vegetable Souffle

Add ½ cup vegetable pulp or flaked cooked fish to the hot white sauce.

Fruit or Sweet Souffle

Add ½ cup sweetened fruit pulp or ¼ cup maple syrup or honey to the white sauce.

Orange Rice Custard

Scald a few slices of orange peel with 3 cups of milk. Add ½ cup cooked rice to the milk and orange peel. Beat 2 eggs with ½ cup sugar and ¼ teaspoon salt and add to the hot milk, stirring constantly. Milk should always be scalded over hot water and custard should always be cooked over hot water. Chill in ice box. Just before serving beat 2 egg whites until stiff, add ¼ teaspoon salt, a tablespoon powdered sugar and a few drops orange juice and pile on the custard. Sprinkle with finely chopped candied orange peel.

Cottage Cheese

Set a large pan of fresh clabbered milk in a pan of hot water and heat it slowly until the curd and whey separate. Great care should be taken not to get the milk too hot. A very delicate tender cheese is made at about 93 degrees Fahrenheit. When the curd is entirely separated turn it into a large square of cheesecloth wrung out of hot water. The cheesecloth may be placed over a large strainer for convenience. Let curd drain, saving whey for later use. Turn curd into a bowl, mash and season to taste.

Cottage Cheese Sandwiches

Moisten the cheese with a little salad dressing, sweet or sour cream, or lemon or orange juice. Other delicious sandwiches may be made by combining with the cottage cheese currant or other tart jelly or conserve; pimento and cream cheese; finely chopped green pepper or parsley or celery; finely chopped nuts, raisins, figs or dates; finely chopped pickles or olives; cranberry or orange conserve and cream cheese; Boston brown bread, pecans, cream cheese and boiled dressing.

My Secrets Of Charm

(By Marilyn Miller.)

In our dear grandmothers' day, make-up for any woman, except those associated with the theatre, was as unthinkable as buying canned fruits. But times have changed and in business, in ships, in professions, women realize more and more that appearance is a goodly percentage of the elements necessary to achieve success. The woman of today realizes that

she can give only a limited amount of time to cultivating her good looks. But that every woman can improve on nature is the idea that will be behind each of these beauty talks.

First, and most important, is the matter of complexion. There is no doubt that the long-faced moralists who taboo the use of rouge and powder have come only upon the struggling artists who have not yet become proficient in the art of make-up.

The skin, before applying any make-up whatever, must be absolutely clean. Soap and water will not give the tiny pores of the face the thorough cleansing they require daily. But a good, pure cold cream will do this.

With the tips of the fingers take out of your cold cream tube a portion about the size of a walnut. Brush the tip of the nose with the cream first, then the forehead between the eyebrows, the chin, the sides of the face near the earlobes and lastly, use the remaining cream at the sides of the eyes where wrinkles are prone to come first.

The movement of the first and middle finger, which by the way, are the only two fingers used for

cleansing, should always be circular. Run these fingers down the bridge of the nose first, spreading the cream to right and left. Then, with a circular motion, repeat this movement until the cold cream is spread out upon the cheeks.

The cream on the forehead between the eyes is spread with a circular motion across the tops of the eyebrows, around under the eyes and up again to its original place. The chin must be cleansed, too, with a circular motion.

Leave the cream on five or ten minutes. Then, with a soft bit of old linen, or a small pad of sterile cotton, remove the cream, this time always working downward. Upward motion in removing the cream forces it into the gaping pores and causes blackheads.

If your skin is very sensitive you can omit the next step in the development of your complexion. But if you are blessed with a ruddier skin, it is well to apply next a heavy lather of pure soap and warm water. Rub the lather with the two fingers well into the skin. Then rinse the face with lukewarm water again and again, until all traces of soap disappear.

If you find upon close examination

now that the skin is somewhat dry I would recommend a good massage cream.

The girl who omits the soap lather treatment because of the sensitiveness of her particular skin will do well, however, to indulge in a little of the massage cream.

Apply the massage cream, which should be rich and creamy and not too dry.

The excess of massage cream is removed the same way as the cleansing cream, and the skin is then ready to receive its finishing. Sometimes it is advisable to bathe the face after the last creaming with a slight solution of witch hazel and rose water. This is recommended in cases where the skin is inclined to be oily. But for the woman whose skin has the tendency to become dry or wrinkled, do not use the witch hazel bath. The light touches of make-up that are now a recognized requisite to any dainty woman's toilet are applied directly after.

It is very essential that you choose your powder specially.

If you have an olive complexion naturally, do not attempt to use a pure white powder. There is the brunette shade for that skin. If you

are of real oriental type, with dark eyes and hair and have that deeper olive tone in your skin, the shade called "Rachel" is what you need. But the girl whose eyes are blue or grey and who has an olive tint in her complexion must be very careful not to take white nor flesh nor brunette.

The face should be powdered very carefully, beginning with the bridge of the nose and working the powder outward in a smooth layer over the cheeks and chin with a lamb's-wool pad. Then the powder is likewise spread from the centre of the forehead outward, down around the temples and up the centre of the nose again. Be sure, too, to powder the skin over and under the eyes, wiping away the excess very carefully so as to avoid getting any powder directly into the eye.

When you have completed your powdering, your complexion is ready for its final touches, which I will describe next week.

Chicago boasts a fire loss of \$11 every minute. You can figure just how rich Chicago could get by taking a day off to be careful.

THE ROAD'S END

Sometimes the road was a twisted riddle
Where one might stray for a crooked mile,
But O, she danced to the pipe and fiddle
Most of the while, most of the time.

Sometimes the wind and the rain together
Blurred the hill that she needs must climb,
But O, she tripped it in primrose weather
Most of the time, most of the time.

Who may say that the journey tried her?
Never a Romany went as gay,
Seeing that true love walked beside her
All the way, all the way.
—Theodosia Garrison.

The King of the Hedjaz is said to have proclaimed a holy war; which, in its effects, would appear to be about as unholly as the common or garden variety.

NOTICE is hereby given that under the provisions of

The Irrigation Districts Act, 1920

the undersigned has been appointed by the Minister of Public Works for the purpose of taking a vote on the question of the formation of the South Macleod Irrigation District (and to hold an election of persons to compose the board of trustees of the said irrigation district, if and when formed).

POLLING DIVISION No. 1 (Ewelme) comprises the following area:

IN TOWNSHIP 5, RANGE 26, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of Section 31, situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 5, RANGE 27, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north half of Section 26, situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the north half of Section 27; that portion of the south half of Section 28 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the north-east quarter of Section 28; that portion of the East half of Section 29 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the south half of Section 34; that portion of the east half of Section 35 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; and that portion of Section 36 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 6, RANGE 26, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

Those portions of Sections 3 and 4, and the north half of Section 5, situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; all of Section 6; the south half of section 7; the south half and north-east quarter of Section 8; all of Sections 9 and 10; all of Section 15; the east half of section 16; the east half of Section 22.

IN TOWNSHIP 6, RANGE 27, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

All of section 1; the south half and north west quarter of section 2; the east half and north west quarter of section 3; and the north east quarter of section 4.

Now therefore the electors within the said division and qualified to vote are hereby notified to attend at T. E. Murphy's residence on the South-west Quarter of Section 7, Township 6, Range 26, West of the Fourth Meridian, on the 30th day of August, 1921, at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon, at which hour and place I will proceed to take a vote on the said question (and to hold the said election for trustees). The poll will continue open until and close at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon of the said day.

POLLING DIVISION No. 2 (Waterton) comprises the following area:

IN TOWNSHIP 6, RANGE 26, WEST OF THE FOURTH MERIDIAN.

That portion of Section 2 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; those portions of Sections 11, 13 and 14 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; all of Sections 23 to 26 inclusive; the east half of Section 35; and all of Section 36.

IN TOWNSHIP 6, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north half of Section 19 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; that portion of the northwest quarter of Section 28 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River; the west half and north-east quarter of Section 29; all of Sections 30 to 32 inclusive; and that portion of Section 33 situated on the left bank of the Waterton River.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

Those portions of the west half and north-east quarter of Section 2 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; all of Sections 3 to 10 inclusive; those portions of Sections 11 and 12 situated on the left bank of the Belly River.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 26, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

The south-east quarter of Section 1. Now therefore the electors within the said division and qualified to vote are hereby notified to attend at Waterton School on the 30th day of August, 1921, at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon, at which hour and place I will proceed to take a vote on the said question (and to hold the said election for trustees). The poll will continue open until and close at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon of the said day.

POLLING DIVISION No. 3 (Hazelmere) comprises the following area:

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of Section 13 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; all of Sections 14 to 23 inclusive; that portion of Section 24 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; all of sections 25 to 29 inclusive; the north-east quarter of sections 31; the south half and north-east quarter of Section 32; all of Sections 33 and 34 inclusive; that portion of Section 35 situated on the left bank of the Belly River.

IN TOWNSHIP 7, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

Those portions of the north-west quarter of Section 19 and south-west quarter of Section 30 situated on the left bank of the Belly River.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of Section 2 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; all of Sections 3 to 5 inclusive; the east half of Section 6; the north half and south-east quarter of Section 7; all of Sections 8 to 10 inclusive.

Now therefore the electors within the said division and qualified to vote are hereby notified to attend at Hazelmere School on the 30th day of August, 1921, at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon, at which hour and place I will proceed to take a vote on the said question (and to hold the said election for trustees). The poll will continue open until and close at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon of the said day.

POLLING DIVISION No. 4 (Brewster's) comprises the following area:

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

All of Sections 15 to 21 inclusive; the south half and north-west quarter of Section 22, all of Sections 27 to 30 inclusive; the unsubdivided portion of Section 31; all of Sections 32 to 34 inclusive; the north half of section 35; and the north half of Section 36.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 26, WEST

OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

The north-east quarter of Section 13; all of Sections 24 and 25; and all of Section 36.

IN TOWNSHIP 9, RANGE 26, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

The south-east quarter of Section 1.

IN TOWNSHIP 9, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

The unsubdivided portion of the south half of Section 6.

Now therefore the electors within the said division and qualified to vote are hereby notified to attend at Charles Brewster's residence, North-west Quarter, Section 29, Township 8, Range 25, West 4th Meridian, on the 30th day of August, 1921, at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon, at which hour and place I will proceed to take a vote on the said question (and to hold the said election for trustees). The poll will continue open until and close at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon of the said day.

POLLING DIVISION No. 5 (Rathwell) comprises the following area:

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 26, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

The north-west quarter of Section 14; the north-west quarter of Section 15; the north half of Section 16; the north half of Section 17; all of Sections 19 to 23 inclusive; all of Sections 26 to 30 inclusive; the south half and north-east quarter of Section 31; and all of Sections 32 to 35 inclusive.

IN TOWNSHIP 9, RANGE 26, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

The south half of Section 2; the south-east quarter of Section 4; that portion of the west half of Section 4 situated on the right bank of the Oldman River; those portions of the south half of section 5 and the south-east quarter of Section 6 situated on the right bank of the Oldman River.

Now therefore the electors within the said division and qualified to vote are hereby notified to attend at Joseph Horner's residence, on the Northwest Quarter of Section 28, Township 8, Range 26, West of the Fourth Meridian on the 30th day of August, 1921, at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon, at which hour and place I will proceed to take a vote on the said question (and to hold the said election for trustees). The poll will continue open until and close at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon of the said day.

POLLING DIVISION No. 6 (Orton) comprises the following area:

IN TOWNSHIP 9, RANGE 25, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

All of Sections 1 to 5 inclusive; all of Sections 8 to 16 inclusive; that portion of Section 17 situated on the right bank of the Oldman River; the unsubdivided portion of the south half of Section 18 situated on the right bank of the Oldman River; the south half of Section 20; the south-east quarter of Section 22; all of Sections 23 and 24; the north half and south-west quarter of Section 25; all of

Section 26; the south half of Section 27; the south half of Section 36; and all of Section 36.

IN TOWNSHIP 8, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

The north half of Section 31; that portion of the north half of Section 32 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; and that portion of Section 33 situated on the left bank of the Belly River.

IN TOWNSHIP 9, RANGE 24, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north half of Section 3 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; that portion of Section 4 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; all of Sections 5 to 7 inclusive; the south half of Section 8; all of section 9; those portions of Sections 10, 11 14 and 15 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; the south half and north-east quarter of Section 16; the west half of Section 17; all of Sections 18 to 20 inclusive; the east half of section 22; all of section 23; that portion of Section 24 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; all of Section 25; the south half and north-east quarter of section 26; the south-east quarter of Section 27; the south-west quarter of Section 28; the south half and north-west quarter of Section 29; all of Section 30 and the west half of Section 31.

IN TOWNSHIP 9, RANGE 23, WEST OF THE 4th MERIDIAN.

That portion of the north-west quarter of Section 17 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; that portion of Section 18 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; all of Section 19; those portions of the south-west quarter of Section 20; the north-west quarter of Section 20; and the north-east quarter of Section 20 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; that portion of the west half of Section 21 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; that portion of the north-west quarter of Section 27 situated on the left bank of the Belly River and the right bank of the Oldman River; those portions of the south-west quarter of Section 28, and the north-east quarter of Section 28 situated on the left bank of the Belly River; the north-west quarter of Section 28; all of Sections 29 and 30; that portion of the south half of Section 31 situated on the right bank of the Oldman River; the north-east quarter of Section 31 and that portion of Section 32 situated on the right bank of the Oldman River and those portions of the south-west quarter of Section 33, the east half of Section 33, and the south-west quarter of Section 34 situated on the right bank of the Oldman River.

Now therefore the electors within the said division and qualified to vote are hereby notified to attend at Orton School House on the 30th day of August, 1921, at the hour of nine o'clock in the forenoon, at which hour and place I will proceed to take a vote on the said question (and to hold the said election for trustees). The poll will continue open until and close at the hour of five o'clock in the afternoon of the said day.

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MISS A. M. WILSON

Reach & Co.

What we said about town vegetables versus farmers grown did not please everybody so we take it out but don't take it back, as many say it was apropos. This week will be a change. In offering you a window of special bargains. There are different inferior grades of Bib Overalls offered at \$2.50 per garment. Our stock comprises: Head Light, Master Mechanic and the Great West Overalls, roomy, heavy weight with various improvements that an up to date make requires. We therefore think it advisable to meet the price and offer these superior goods at the same figure. Our window is dressed with a new fabric called Victor Serge, suitable for kiddies' dresses, wrappers or linings, comforters and various demands. A heavy school dress could be made by lining with some cast-off material. Then there is a heavy Cottonade for boys' pants or suits. Both these lines we offer you at the same price as Victor Serge for 3 yards only one dollar. As the winter is a long way off it will pay you to get for men and boys a good canvas shoe or Balmoral with leather or rubber bottom at cost, and in some lines to clear out at considerably less than cost. This means in many instances three (3) pairs for the price of leather goods.
RAILROAD MEN NOTE—that the Overall question especially interests you.

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Macleod, Alta.

**SUBSCRIBERS PAYING
FOR THE TIMES
DURING THE WEEK**

Following are the names of those
paying subscriptions to The Times
during the past week:
H. H. Griffiths, Macleod; Mrs. Ag-
ness Williams, Macleod.

NOTICE

Mrs. John E. Johnston wishes to
announce that her music class will be
closed till the end of the month, and
will re-open the beginning of Septem-
ber. Mrs. Johnston has still a few
vacancies open for pupils in Piano-
forte Playing, Technique, Theory. For
terms apply 123 20th St., or Box 49,
Macleod. 24 2-t

Kerenaky says that, economically
speaking, Russia has gone back to
the year 1613. That is to say, it is
possible to throw away in three years
all that you have gained in three cen-
turies.

HAVE YOU that "get it" impulse to keep abreast of the times. The way to know what is doing in your own district and other places is to read an up-to-date daily paper. That paper—THE LETHBRIDGE DAILY HERALD—will be handed to you every day by Hugh McFadden—Phone 195.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL NEWS

E. J. Young and M. G. Genge spent the week-end at Waterton Lakes.

R. J. E. Gardiner attended the fair at Pincher Creek this week.

T. W. Whitefoot returned on Thursday of last week from Calgary, where he had spent a few days on business.

Mrs. Jas. Young of Lethbridge has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Andrews during the past week.

Frank Vellacott returned today from a two weeks' vacation spent on the North Fork in fishing.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Underwood and Mrs. P. M. Reid, 19th St., spent last week in Banff.

J. B. Walker is able to be around again after a severe illness of several weeks.

Mrs. S. O. Lawson and family of Fernie are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. Dunn.

Mrs. J. T. Marks and son Norval returned on Thursday (today), after spending a week's vacation at Waterton Lakes.

Wm. Fleming and family returned home on Wednesday of this week after spending a week's vacation at Waterton Lakes.

Mr. West, manager of the Bank of Commerce at Granum, was a business visitor in Macleod on Wednesday of this week.

Mrs. J. B. Sutherland and son Donald returned last Friday from Victoria, B.C., where they had spent some weeks visiting friends.

Mrs. Arthur Young, Misses Pearl Clarke and Mildred McLeod of Granum, and Messrs. Ernest and Wilson Young spent the week-end at Waterton Lakes.

Miss Margaret McFadden, having passed successfully into Grade 12 at recent examinations, left on Saturday last for Calgary to attend the fall and winter term of Normal school in that city.

R. T. Barker has utilized the boarding in front of his vacant lot on Main Street whereon to have painted an attractive sign heralding his store business.

Miss Lillian Webb, who has been attending business college in Calgary, spent a few days with her parents in Macleod, returning to Calgary this week.

The sign painter has been busy on the front of W. G. Andrews' hardware store, with the result that Mr. Andrews' business has been effectively blazoned to the public.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Wells and daughter, Miss Jeanette de Camrose, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Adams during the past week. Mr. Wells is a brother of Mrs. Adams.

Mrs. Agness Williams, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Nellie and little Elaine Portch, left on Tuesday for Hardisty, Alta., where Miss Williams has accepted a teaching position and where they will in future make their home.

W. Embury was called to New Westminster by telegram last Friday on account of the illness of Mrs. Embury, who has been visiting friends in that city for the past month. Latest reports are to the effect that Mrs. Embury is out of danger and Mr. Embury is on his way home to Macleod.

Married, at Calgary Pro-Cathedral on Friday, August 19th at 7 o'clock p.m., Mrs. Amy Raleigh to Mr. C. B. Holmes, Rev. R. Robinson officiating. Mr. Holmes is the popular city electrician here, and the bride is a charming Calgary lady. The newly married (needless to say happy), couple have taken up their residence on 18th St., Macleod. Congratulations to the lucky man are in order. The bride will understand this to be meant as a sincere compliment.

We understand J. H. McFarland, formerly of Macleod, now of Winnipeg, lies in a very critical condition in St. Boniface hospital in that city. It appears that during the early hours of the morning of August 11 he became suddenly ill, suffering intense pain. On arrival at the institution he was found to be in a state of collapse. However, relief was immediately given, and after a very careful X-ray examination it was found one of his kidneys was the cause. He has been under the care of three doctors and is now feeling a little better and ex-

WANTED, Listings
Land adjacent to Leth-
bridge Northern Ditch.

GEO. H. SCOUGALL
REAL ESTATE AGENT
MACLEOD — ALBERTA

pects to be out again soon.

Mrs. F. A. Adams returned last Thursday from a vacation spent at Coast cities visiting friends.

W. T. Hill of Lethbridge was a Macleod business visitor on Tuesday of this week.

Miss Helen Matheson has returned from a vacation trip spent in Coast cities.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Kyle and family, formerly of Macleod, now of Elko, B. C., were guests of C. Pendleton during the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Johnston and family, who were accompanied by Mrs. Currie, have returned after spending a week's vacation at Waterton Lakes.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Ades, Mrs. Elliot, Mrs. Little, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Reid, Mr. and Mrs. Vandervoort, Mr. and Mrs. Wetherup motored to Cardston on Sunday.

Edward Leslie, western inspector of the Union Fire Insurance company, Winnipeg, was a business visitor in Macleod on Wednesday of this week.

Colonel James Stanford, a pioneer resident of Macleod, now of Great Falls, Montana, accompanied by Mrs. Harkyn (his niece), was a visitor in Macleod during the past week, renewing acquaintances with old-time friends, notable among whom was Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Grier, Mr. and Mrs. E. Maunsell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Stedman and P. Gallagher and A. H. Heney. Col. Stanford came to Macleod by auto. He was surprised at Macleod's growth since pioneer days and also expressed great faith in the town's future under irrigation, the benefits of which he is conversant with in Montana. Col. Stanford is now president of the First National Bank, Montana, and is a man of affairs whose opinion carries weight.

L.O.O.F. PICNIC

The L.O.O.F. picnic held on Wednesday of this week elicited a big crowd of lodge members and their friends. The affair was held at the polo grounds. The weather was excellent and everyone in attendance enjoyed themselves to the limit.

The following shows the program of sports and winners in each event:
Winners in Sports
Boys, 10 to 12—1st, Jimmie Lam-

EMPRESS

SPECIAL
WEDNESDAY-THURSDAY
NEXT WEEK

SCANDAL

always sets people talking
SCANDAL
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NAZIMOVA
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Voting on South Macleod Irrigation District Aug. 30th

The vote on the South Macleod Irrigation District will occur on Tuesday, August 30th. Without doubt the vote will be unanimously in favor of the project. It is unthinkable that one farm property holder in this community would have the temerity to cast a negative vote on the proposal that offers certain and needed salvation to this district. Let the vote be intelligent and it will be unanimous. Let every qualified voter get out and vote.

At the voting there will be two ballots—one for or against the formation of the South Macleod Irrigation District, and one for the election of trustees. There are five trustees in nomination and three to be elected. In marking ballots for trustees voters must mark the ballot for three, neither more nor less, else the ballot will be spoiled.

Townpeople entitled to vote on the proposal are required by the Irrigation Act to vote in the polling division in which their land is situated. Don't forget this. For general information as to polling division in which lands are located, see notice on Page Seven of this issue of The Times, or one of many such posted in Macleod and district.

Those in nomination for trustees are:
R. T. McNichol, Macleod.
A. R. McFadden, Hazelme.
W. E. Murphy, Hazelme.
Harry Long, Hazelme.
Thomas Worthington, Long Bottom.

As is well known, R. T. McNichol and A. R. McFadden have been the sticklers in efforts involving time and money towards the organization of the South Macleod Irrigation District. They have spared nothing in efforts towards the formation of the district. They are without doubt in the closest touch with the South Macleod Irrigation District organization and without invidious comparison (or undue influence), are logically ones whose names will appear on the majority of the ballots for election as trustees, and both men are without doubt capable of carrying the burden of responsibility involved in the disbursement of some two million dollars as estimated in the cost of the project.

However, this matter of trustees is a minor one—the opinion of The Times as to the suitability of the trustees is a minor consideration. The main thing is that every qualified voter should vote FOR the South Macleod Irrigation District, and as he or she likes for the trustees. Vote FOR the South Macleod Irrigation District and Macleod District's prosperity. All voters should get out on this vital issue—and make the vote unanimous.

Girls, 10 to 12—1st, Elsie Hurndall; 2nd, Geraldine Stewart.
Boys, 12 to 14—1st, Jimmie Lambert; 2nd, Orville Kirk.
Girls, 12 to 14—1st, Lillian Andrews 2nd, Margaret Carse.

Boys, 14 to 16—1st, Oville Kirk; 2nd, Jimmie Lambert.
Girls, 14 to 16—1st, E. Waterbury; 2nd, Margaret Shield.

Three-legged race—1st, Norval Marks and Frank Stewart; 2nd, Edith Pollard and Elsie Hurndall.

Second three-legged race—1st, Albert Webb and Norman Genge; 2nd, Jimmie Lambert and C. Gardiner.

Sack race—1st, Henry Hart; 2nd, Jimmie Lambert.

Ladies' Race—1st, Mrs. St. George; 2nd, Miss Rothney.

Men's race, 100 yards—1st, Nick Hart.

Ladies' thread-and-needle race—1st, Miss Ina Rothney.

Fat men's race—1st, W. Fleming; 2nd, W. Kyle.

Bun race, men—1st, Dave Grandison.

Potato race, ladies—1st Mrs. St. George.

Apple-and-tub-of-water race—1st, Dave Grandison.

Hat-trimming contest, men—1st, Dave Grandison; 2nd, John Gillespie.

The baseball game, Past Grands vs. 3rd Degree members, was won by the former 12 to 1.

The tug-o-war was won by the Past Grands.

The football game was won by the 3rd Degree members 1 to 0.

The shooting on the Rowe place (formerly Franklin), has been leased by Mr. Rowe to a party of townspeople and no other persons are allowed to shoot there. 25-3t



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We use the very latest instruments for the examination of eyes

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CARHARTT'S MASTER MECHANIC OVERALLS—	\$2.50
Blue or stripe—34 to 48	
CARHARTT'S MASTER MECHANIC COMBINATION OVERALLS—26 to 44	\$3.50
MEN'S GENUINE MOLESKING PANTS—Grey	\$5.75
MEN'S WORK SHIRTS—Blue, tan or grey—15 to 18	\$1.50
CANVAS GLOVES—2 pair for	.35
MEN'S CANVAS GAUNTLETS—Leather faced	.50
MEN'S WORK GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS	\$1.50
MEN'S HORSEHIDE GLOVES	\$2.00
MEN'S PECARRY GLOVES—The best work glove on the market	\$3.50
MEN'S WORK SOX—Grey; good weight—3 pair	\$1.00

J. T. MARKS

SAVE MONEY ON FOOTWEAR

BUY YOUR SHOES At THE U.F.A. STORE

MEN'S HARVESTER SHOES	\$2.95
MEN'S B. C. RIDING CONGRESS	\$8.25
MEN'S SMOKE CALF BLUCHERS	\$7.75
MEN'S BLACK CALF BLUCHERS	\$7.25
MEN'S VELOUR CALF BLUCHERS	\$7.95
MEN'S WORK SHOES	\$4.95
MEN'S AND BOYS' TENNIS SHOES	REDUCED PRICES
CHILDREN'S SANDALS—sizes 4 to 1½—CLEARING BELOW COST	

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U.F.A. Co-Operative Associat'n
H. H. McLEAN, Mgr. MACLEOD

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In the now Fashionable
Plaids and Stripes.

Also the new and popular
HEATHER SILK HOSE
LADIES' SIZES

R. T. BARKER

COMING EVENTS FORESHADOWED

BASEBALL CLUB DANCE

The Macleod Baseball Club will give a grand dance on Monday evening, August 29th, in the Veterans' Hall, Macleod. Refreshments will be served and Ryan's Orchestra will furnish the music. Admission—gentlemen, \$1.00; ladies, \$1.00.

Every effort is being put forth to make this a first-class dance from every standpoint and in the interests of clean local sport the affair should draw a big crowd of pleasure seekers.

Proceeds for Macleod Baseball Club expenses.

G. W. V. A. DANCE

The Macleod Great War Veterans are staging a grand dance to be given on Labor Day, Monday, September 5th, in the Veterans' Hall, Macleod. The ladies of the Great War Next-of-Kin will assist and Ryan's 4-piece orchestra will provide the music. Admission will be at the regular price of \$1.00 for gentlemen and \$1.00 for ladies. As has been proved in past special efforts of the Veterans, the affair will be a most enjoyable one and will no doubt be patronized to the limit. Everybody welcome.

FORTY LIVES LOST IN AERIAL DISASTER

HULL, England, August 24.—Disaster overtook the giant dirigible Z R 2 late this afternoon. The monster airship exploded over the Humber River here, falling into the stream a

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mass of flames, the explosion and fall bringing death to many of the officers and men on board.

Divers began at dawn this morning to explore the fire-twisted wreck of the Z R 2 which last evening exploded above this city and fell into the Humber, carrying with her more than 40 of her crew. One of the United States crew, Norman O. Walker, a rigger, and four British, Flight Lieut. A. H. Wann, Ernest Davies, airman; H. Bateman, scientific assistant; and Walter Potter, mechanic, survived the disaster, that in the twinkling of an eye changed the trial cruise of the airship into a ghastly tragedy.

During the hours of darkness that followed the collapse and destruction of the Z R 2 tugs stood by the wreckage and keen eyes scanned the water for bodies that might have been dislodged by the tide that flowed over all that remained of what was yesterday Great Britain's mightiest dirigible, which officials expected to turn over to the United States navy today. It is believed that the ruins of the aerial dreadnought held the bodies of 26 British and 15 United States officers and enlisted men who were engaged in the final test of the machine.